



Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

Official Says Rice Issue Not Bilateral
OW0211102588 Tokyo KYODO in English
0924 GMT 2 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 2 KYODO—A top Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry official said Wednesday that Japan and the United States have agreed not to hold bilateral negotiations on the rice issue.

Yasuo Goto, administrative vice farm minister, said "U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter have confirmed that rice is not a bilateral matter."

"There is no paper to the effect but we have a sort of gentlemen's agreement," Goto said.

Goto made the remark in reaction to U.S. Agriculture Secretary Richard Lyng who said on Tuesday that U.S. has made no such promise with Japan on the rice issue, despite the widely held view in Japan that such a commitment was made during his Tokyo visit with Yeutter last year.

Goto said the two countries had held the beef and citrus negotiations successfully based on such an understanding.

He stressed Japan will continue to deal with the rice issue on the principle that it should be solved multilaterally at the Uruguay Round of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) talks and not bilaterally with the United States.

Okinawa Vice Governor Wants Collision Explained
OW0111142888 Tokyo KYODO in English
1257 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Text] Naha, Nov. 1 KYODO—Takehisa Aragaki, vice governor of Okinawa Prefecture, on Tuesday visited the headquarters of the U.S. Marine Corps base in Kitanakagusuku Village and demanded a thorough investigation and early report on the crash of two U.S. military helicopters Monday in which four Marines were killed.

Aragaki visited U.S. Marine Corps Commander in Okinawa R.B. Johnston at his headquarters some 18 kilometers north of Naha. Johnston apologized to the prefectural representative for the accident which happened during a regular mock combat exercise and promised to report on the result of the investigation now underway.

Johnston said that a surveillance plane is always present when U.S. military training involves several aircraft, to prevent close encounters between the helicopters. One such plane was present at the time of the latest crash and is the focus of the current probe into the cause of the accident, he said.

Meanwhile, the residents of Higashi Village in northern Okinawa, where the accident took place, held an emergency village meeting and adopted a statement demanding that Johnston immediately stop helicopter training in the area.

Japan Donates \$1 Million to Multinational Force
OW3010001688 Tokyo KYODO in English
0823 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 28 KYODO—Japan has donated one million dollars to the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) which are being deployed along the Israel-Egypt border for peace-keeping activities, the Foreign Ministry said Friday.

The donation, Japan's first to the MFO, is in line with Japan's international pledge to contribute to world peace, according to the ministry.

The MFO has been deployed in the Sinai Peninsula since March in 1982 to monitor observance of the Israel-Egypt peace treaty signed in 1979.

The MFO consists of some 2,700 soldiers and 150 civilians from 11 countries such as the United States and Norway.

Deputy Foreign Minister To Attend GATT Meeting
OW3010011388 Tokyo KYODO in English
1227 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 28 KYODO—Japan will send Deputy Foreign Minister Michihiko Kunihiro to a GATT ad hoc committee meeting on farm trade in Geneva November 14-15, Foreign Ministry officials said Friday [28 October].

The meeting is intended to iron out disagreements on farm trade as far as possible in order to gear member states of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) up for a conference of trade ministers to be held in Montreal, Canada, in December, the officials said.

The Montreal meeting is the venue for conducting a mid-term review of progress made in global trade liberalization talks since GATT member states started such discussions under the Uruguay Round last year.

The officials said the ministry decided to dispatch Kunihiro in view of the key implications of the Montreal meeting for global farm trade liberalization talks.

The ministry will send both Kunihiro and Hidero Maki, deputy minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, to the next meeting on farm trade to be held after the Montreal meeting, they added.

Japan To Hold Talks With Philippine Officials
OW3010013088 Tokyo KYODO in English
0926 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 28 KYODO—Senior officials in charge of foreign affairs from Japan and the Philippines will hold a second meeting to exchange views on bilateral and international affairs in Tokyo November 4, the Foreign Ministry said Friday [28 October].

Deputy Foreign Minister Takakazu Kuriyama will lead the Japanese side. The Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs Manuel T. Yap will head the Philippine delegation.

Iran Presses Japan for Decision on Project
OW3010012288 Tokyo KYODO in English
0840 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 28 KYODO—Iranian Vice Oil Minister Ahmad Rahgozar suggested in a nationwide broadcast late Thursday that there is a likelihood of scrapping a joint project to rebuild its war-damaged petrochemical complex with the Mitsui Group if the Japanese side says it wishes to do so.

Rahgozar called for an early final decision on whether to continue or discontinue the project, although he repeatedly expressed Iran's desire to continue the tie-up with the Mitsui Group for completion of the 730-billion yen project in Bandar Khomeini.

The Iranian vice minister said that in the event the project is abandoned, Japan needs to take necessary steps under the contract.

In an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE in June, Iranian Oil Minister Qolam Reza Aqazadeh-Khoi also called for resumption of the stalled project, while saying Japan should start negotiations to study how to withdraw from the undertaking if it wants to do so.

In Tokyo, Mitsui and Co. officials said the company has not yet decided whether the joint project should continue to salvage even a portion of the remaining facilities.

The big trading house, is a leading member of the Iran-Japan Petrochemical Co. (IJPC) which is responsible for the project.

The Mitsui Group basically believes that the damage caused to the plant in Iran's eight-year war with Iraq has made the project difficult to continue while it has yet to decide whether or not to withdraw since it has only recently conducted a joint survey on the war damage, the officials said.

Indonesian Mission To Study Japanese Technology
OW3010013288 Tokyo KYODO in English
0844 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 28 KYODO—An Indonesian Government mission will arrive in Japan Saturday to inspect top Japanese technologies, officials of a Japanese-Indonesian forum said Friday.

The 20-member mission led by Bacharuddin Habibie, Indonesia's state minister for research and technology, will inspect such advanced technologies as superconductivity, optical fiber cable, weather satellite systems and rocket manufacturing, they said.

During the two-week visit, the mission is scheduled to make on-site inspections of a large-scale bridge linking Honshu with Shikoku Island. It will also tour an under-sea tunnel connecting Aomori with Hakodate in southern Hokkaido, they said.

The delegation will also pay a courtesy call on Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno, International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura, and Shintaro Abe, secretary general of the governing Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), they added.

China Orders Chemical Plant Installation
OW3110090788 Tokyo KYODO in English
0709 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 31 KYODO—China has ordered a 3 billion yen chemical plant from three major Japanese firms for installation in the northeastern Chinese Province of Jilin, the Japanese companies said Monday.

The announcement said the Jilin Chemicals Import and Export Corp. placed the order with Mitsubishi Petrochemical Co., Mitsubishi Corp. and JGC Corp. for the acrylic acid ester plant with annual production capacity of 30,000 tons.

Completion is scheduled for the summer of 1992 for the plant which converts ester for use in paint and adhesives.

Firms To Suspend Uranium Imports From RSA
OW0111144088 Tokyo KYODO in English
0911 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 1 KYODO—Four major Japanese electric power firms on Tuesday disclosed plans to suspend imports of South African uranium or uranium produced in Namibia now under Pretoria's illegal control when their current contracts expire.

The quartet are Kansai, Tohoku, Chubu and Chugoku electric power companies. They said they made the decision in connection with the South African Government's apartheid policy and a United Nations embargo on imports of Namibian natural resources.

However, Tokyo Electric Power Co., the largest in Japan, has not announced any decision to suspend any of its uranium imports, although it has a contract with Rio Tinto Mineral Services Ltd., a British firm that owns a uranium mine in Namibia.

The company believes its uranium imports from the British firm do not include uranium produced in Namibia, company officials said.

Japan imported 203,000 short tons of uranium at the end of fiscal 1987 that ended last March, of which Canada supplied 31 percent and South Africa 11 percent, making it the third biggest supplier.

In addition, Rio Tinto Zinc Corp., that handles all British supplies, has a mine in Namibia.

Under the circumstances, uranium imported from Britain probably originates in Namibia, industry sources said.

Uno, FRG's Bangemann on European Car Imports
OW0111145688 Tokyo KYODO in English
0939 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 1 KYODO—Foreign Minister Sou-suke Uno said Tuesday that relaxation of restrictions by Western European nations on car imports from Japan will be a test case as to whether or not the 1992 planned integration of the European Community is protectionist or not.

Uno made the remark in a meeting with West German Economics Minister Martin Bangemann at the Foreign Ministry's Ikura Guesthouse over lunch, Foreign Ministry officials said.

In response, Bangemann, who will become a member of the EC Commission in January, said that his country, an advocate of the free trade system, thinks such restrictions should be removed.

Bangemann, however, stressed that Japan must continue its efforts to open up its own market for foreign goods in order to make the West German view more influential among member countries of the EC.

Uno was quoted as saying promotion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations is needed to prevent a growth in protectionism under the new United States Administration.

Asked about the agricultural stance to be adopted by Japan at the multilateral trade talks, Uno repeated that Japan is ready to discuss all farm issues, including rice, at the trade negotiations to be held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Parliamentary Talks With European Community End
OW0211105088 Tokyo KYODO in English
0951 GMT 2 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 2 KYODO—Japanese and European Community (EC) parliamentarians wound up a three-day conference here Wednesday amid repeated assurances that the 1992 market integration will not result in an economically impenetrable "fortress Europe."

Contentious trade issues between Japan and the EC were the key points of interest in the 10th annual Japan-EC parliamentary conference, which began Monday between 18 EC parliamentarians and 33 Japanese Diet members.

Former Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari, who headed the Japanese delegation, said Japan pressed the EC for a solution to French demands that Japanese Nissan cars exported into its territory from Britain should have an 80-percent local content ratio to be considered British-made.

The EC side responded that the present local-content formula of 60 percent applied by Britain is the one most widely accepted among EC countries.

The Japanese side expressed "strong concern" that such unpredictable incongruities among EC countries "may come to be perceived as" an inhibiting factor to direct investment in Europe by Japanese companies, Kuranari said.

Roberto Barzanti, the Italian head of the European delegation, acknowledged that a set of unanimously agreed upon regulations must be worked out among member states as part of the integration process.

Kuranari, briefing reporters following the fourth and last session, said that anti-dumping duties levied by the EC last April on Japanese electronic products proved to be another major unresolved issue in the talks.

The trading partners also found themselves at loggerheads "to the very last moment" over the so-called "reciprocity argument" put forth by the EC in relation to its trade with Japan, Kuranari said.

The former foreign minister said the two sides "remain in disagreement" if the EC's insistence on "reciprocity" means that each side must necessarily match the other in trade volume.

He said negotiators eventually ended their talks on the note that "reciprocity" is still an ill-defined concept.

EC official James Pond later said that although the implications of "reciprocity" are still being debated even among European countries, one possible elaboration on the term could be "reciprocity in investment opportunities."

The European parliamentarians drew Japanese Diet members' attention to the difficulty encountered in expanding into the Japanese market, said delegation leader Barzanti.

They pointed out that European banks in Japan are restricted from providing the variety of financial arrangements required to facilitate increased EC exports to Japan.

The parliamentarians also pressed their counterparts on the Japanese Government's plan to reform its prohibitory liquor tax system, Kuranari said.

He said concern was expressed on whether the government's tax reform package would pass the Diet in time for the liquor tax reform to take place as scheduled from next April.

Kuranari said the government hopes that preoccupation with tax reform in the Diet will not delay the proposed liquor tax reform.

Japan issued a strong request to the EC parliamentarians that "the integration of the market should not work in a protectionist way that would serve to form a single-bloc economic closed to the rest of the world," Kuranari said.

"The net result of the 1992 integration will be to stimulate trade with the outside world, not to block it," Barzanti assured Japanese doubters.

Kuranari responded cautiously, "We would like to place our confidence and trust in the words of Mr. Barzanti that integration will not result in a 'fortress Europe.' However, in the event his words prove false, Japan will be left to negotiate in the framework of GATT and other internationally accepted rules."

He noted that the EC is in the process of formulating and implementing various "complicated rules and regulations," the significance of each needing to be adequately studied by the Japanese side.

Noting that the volume of trade between the EC and Japan is still only half of that between the EC and the United States, Kuranari called for expansion of trade relations.

Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita told EC parliamentarians that he hopes the fully integrated market of the EC after 1992 will be open.

Takeshita, who made the remark at a reception at the prime minister's official residence hosted by Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi, said exchange of culture and science and technology between Japan and Europe is important.

The prime minister said Japan is implementing the "international cooperation initiative," which Takeshita announced in May when he was in London.

Barzanti assured Takeshita that the 1992 integration of the EC will not result in a protectionist bloc and that integration will have a favorable influence on the world economy.

Takeshita's 1st-Year Record Confounds Critics
OW0211084888 Tokyo KYODO in English
0650 GMT 2 Nov 88

[By Jocelyn Ford]

[Text] Tokyr, Nov. 2 KYODO—In the year since Noboru Takeshita became prime minister, he has proved the obvious: that the day of traditional Japanese-style politicians—low-profile strategists who excel in behind-the-scenes maneuvering—is still far from over.

When Takeshita assumed his position as the nation's top leader, political analysts suggested he was the wrong man for the times.

Political soothsayers painted gloomy skies for the soft-spoken son of a sake brewer, who lacks the charisma and forceful leadership style that helped his predecessor Yasuhiro Nakasone sail through five years at the helm, particularly in the international sphere.

But Takeshita assumed the premiership at an auspicious moment.

While Nakasone spent a good part of his years in office dodging criticisms about Japan's trade practices and thrashing out strategies to adjust the nation's export-oriented economic structure, Takeshita arrived just in time to enjoy the first fruits of those adjustment efforts.

Thanks in part to the effects of the increased value of the yen, Japan's trade surplus has continued to decline, domestic demand has bulged and imports have grown since Takeshita took office. The 64-year-old leader was credited with swiftly disposing of several nagging trade issues with the United States inherited from his predecessor.

He shrewdly delegated responsibility to close political associates, and by summer agreements were neatly in place concerning liberalization of beef and orange imports, opening the public works mart, and establishing a new arrangements for scientific cooperation.

As if to outshine his predecessor, who was noted for his rapport with foreign leaders, soon after becoming Prime Minister November 6, Takeshita set out globe-trotting.

He was elected to a two-year term as president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) October 31, a post which also carries the office of prime minister.

In a symbolic gesture of solidarity with Asian nations, Takeshita went first to a gathering of the leaders of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in Manila.

On eight subsequent trips he visited 11 countries in Europe, North America and Asia, as well as the Vatican, and the United Nations.

No other Japanese prime minister had traveled so much in his early days in office.

With trade issues cooling, Takeshita concentrated on publicizing his agenda for boosting Japan's "contribution to the world."

He pledged to increase development assistance to poor nations with a five-year 50 billion dollar aid plan, to boost cultural exchanges, and to make more contributions to peace by stepping up Japan's role in United Nations peace efforts.

The Western media lauded Takeshita's performance at the Toronto summit of leaders of seven advanced democracies in June, where he announced a new debt forgiveness plan for developing nations.

A trip to China, which had protested about Nakasone becoming the first postwar prime minister to make an official visit to Yasukuni Shrine, where World War II war criminals are among those enshrined, went off smoothly.

Ironically, it was back on the home front—Takeshita's reputed area of strength—where the leader ran into hot water.

Just when he was rolling up his sleeves to tackle the difficult issue of tax reform, the lid blew off a stock scandal involving Takeshita's own secretary, an aide to Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, and other politicians of the LDP and opposition parties.

Shady schemes for raising political funds are not uncommon in Japan, but it is rare for the leading politicians themselves to be implicated or severely censured for such activities.

The scandal has thrown askew parliamentary debates on controversial tax reform—an issue widely seen as a litmus test of Takeshita's political ability.

According to Prof. Takashi Inoguchi, a political scientist at the University of Tokyo, Takeshita appears to feel that tax reform will be approved by the Diet in the near future. Nevertheless, the stock scandal is "looming very large," Inoguchi says.

Tax reform and political ethics are likely to remain the two dominant issues on the domestic agenda, according to the professor, unless "something big" happens.

That major event, suggests Inoguchi, could be severe economic problems in the United States, or the death of the ailing 87-year-old Emperor Hirohito, which could disrupt the nation's political life.

There are signs that trade friction could flare up again in a serious way. The nation's exports have been increasing steadily since late last year, while imports have fallen from a peak in the first quarter.

The recent domestic political entanglements and the emperor's illness have slowed down Takeshita's program to participate more in global politics, and raise questions regarding Japan's true intentions on the international scene, a Western diplomat commented.

A trend toward canceling visits by foreign dignitaries since Emperor Hirohito fell ill on September 19 could affect a planned trip here by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in December.

Analysts predict the visit could lead to a breakthrough in stalemated relations between the two neighbors.

In some ways, Takeshita has disproven criticism that a Western manner of leadership is more appropriate for propelling Japan into a more active international role.

Nakasone was often described as being presidential in style, creating an image of a strong statesman commensurate with Japan's new international posture.

In contrast, Takeshita is a behind-the-scenes man whose personal philosophy remains a mystery to the average Japanese.

He is the antithesis of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, the former actor who projects a certain convivial tone in American politics, but is sometimes accused of being out of touch with actual day-to-day issues.

"Takeshita is probably in perfect harmony with the majority of Japanese, and that explains a lot of his success," says Prof. Inoguchi.

Ministry Issues Reentry Permits to Koreans

OW2910054788 Tokyo KYODO in English
1429 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 28 KYODO—The Justice Ministry on Friday [28 October] issued reentry permits to senior members of the pro-Pyongyang General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) who requested the permits in order to attend an international conference abroad.

Officials at the ministry's Immigration Bureau said that this is the first time reentry permits have been granted for Chongnyon members trips abroad with the express purpose of attending a political conference.

Up until now, the ministry's policy has been that reentry permits are given only to pro-Pyongyang Korean residents who go aboard with such aims as to visit relatives or for intellectual exchange. Their visits with political aims were basically prohibited.

Pak Su-hun, 53, and two others of the Tokyo-Based Chongnyon were given the reentry permits.

The three will leave Japan on November 1 to attend a world conference of supporters of the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, to be held in Vienna, Austria, November 4-6. They are scheduled to return to Japan on November 12.

This is the fourth time such a conference, attended by Koreans from all over the world, will be held. Prior meetings were held in Brussels in 1977, Tokyo in 1978, and Algiers in 1981.

Reentry permits were also requested for those meetings but were not granted in those cases.

A Justice Ministry Official said that the decision to issue the reentry permits in a case where political motives were involved was reached after thorough consultation with the Foreign Ministry and other involved ministries and agencies.

The officials said they had asked the three to refrain from making comments which will have a negative impact on Japan.

Meanwhile, a Chongnyon member said that they did not consider as especially new the Justice Ministry's granting of the reentry permits, as restrictions on attending similar conference have been somewhat relaxed in the last 3 or 4 years.

They also said that the ministry officials' demands to withhold comments unfavorable to Japan was unjust.

According to the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act, foreign residents in Japan must obtain a reentry permit from the Justice Minister if they go abroad with the intention of returning to Japan before the expiry of their permitted stay.

The government, in an administrative measure, for a period of time refused to grant reentry permits to those Koreans residing in Japan who resisted being fingerprinted in the course of their alien registration procedures.

New System Adjusts Short-Term Interest Rates

OW3010013688 Tokyo KYODO in English
0658 GMT 28 Oct 88

[By Narito Ohta]

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 28 KYODO—The Bank of Japan plans to introduce a new system next month designed to adjust interest rates on the short-term money market in line with the bank's monetary policy, sources said.

A bank official said the new system of shorter, one- to three-week discount bills would be able to clarify the bank's monetary policy and "will enhance interest rate arbitrage between interbank and open markets, which has not been working well."

But financial institutions which take part in the Japanese interbank market remain skeptical about the central bank's decision.

A senior official of Sumitomo Bank Ltd. who requested anonymity, said the important thing is for the central bank to select a bidding rate for discount bills which would be "more attractive to us."

He expressed doubts about remarks by Bank of Japan Governor Satoshi Sumita that under the new system short-term interest rates would be decided by market forces.

The central bank also plans to extend maximum maturities in the unsecured call money market open only to financial institutions, and to introduce commercial paper (CP) in the open market.

Many commercial banks which lend funds to companies for capital investment prefer to get money in the Euro-yen market in London, where interest rate arbitrage works more effectively than the Japanese short-term money market.

The outstanding volume of discount bills in the Japanese interbank market plunged to 4.9 trillion yen at the end of September from 8.2 trillion yen in March, while the volume in London soared to 9.9 trillion yen from 4.1 trillion yen during the same period.

"The Japanese short-term money market lags far behind those in the U.S. and European countries," an official of Tokyo Mitsubishi Co., a leading money broker, said. "The introduction of new interest rate adjustment tools is expected to prompt money takers to return home," he added.

At the end of September 1987, the outstanding volume of the U.S. short-term money market totaled 1.3 trillion dollars, or 31.1 percent of the Gross National Product (GNP), while Japan's total came to 41.8 trillion yen, only 12.7 percent of its GNP.

Expansion of the interbank market is essential for the internationalization of the Japanese financial market, the official said.

Bank Proposes Stable Prices by Import Measures
OW3010011588 Tokyo KYODO in English
1154 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 28 KYODO—The Bank of Japan Friday proposed securing stable prices through the implementation of measures to increase less expensive imports, such as more market-opening steps.

The central bank made the recommendation in its quarterly report on the economic outlook that forecasts economic conditions in and after the second half of fiscal 1988.

The report warned that possible rises in wage levels might prompt manufacturers to hike commodity prices in order to offset their increased labor costs.

It said prices are stable at present, but called attention to the fact that the domestic supply of labor power has become quite tight.

In connection with price trends, the central bank said the continued double-digit monthly growth in the nation's money supply on a year-on-year basis requires continued monitoring, but noted there has been a slight slowdown in the pace of growth in recent months.

The report stressed that the central bank will use its monetary policy flexibly and hinted that its monetary stance could be tightened, saying the management of monetary policy, with its emphasis on securing stable prices, will contribute to sustaining the nation's economic growth.

Such a management approach would also help harmonize Japan's economic policy with calls from the international community, it said.

The central bank report said Japan's chronic trade surplus is unlikely to shrink sharply in dollar terms for the time being.

The trade surplus will fall in terms of volume, backed by a shift to a pattern of economic growth propelled by domestic consumption from the nation's long-standing export-led growth, it said.

The Japanese economy will continue to expand through the 1989 fiscal year, beginning next April, if prices sustain their present stability, according to the report.

The central bank appraised positively an annualized 3.9 percent economic contraction for the April-June period, saying the temporary slowdown helped avoid an overheating of the economy, thereby increasing the prospects of a sustained economic growth.

Akira Nanbara, chief of the central bank's economic research and statistics department, said the economy is performing according to what he termed the "best scenario" of solid growth without inflation of lower crude oil prices and the strong yen.

"There is the strong possibility that the economic expansion will be sustained during the next fiscal year," he said.

Meanwhile, the central bank report said that the United States should slash its trade deficit by reducing inflationary pressure simmering in the U.S. economy and by slowing the tempo of its economic expansion.

Foreign Exchange Reserves Growth Continues
OW0211085188 Tokyo KYODO in English
0931 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 1 KYODO—The Finance Ministry announced on Tuesday Japan's foreign exchange reserves increased 1,345 million dollars in October to a record high of 92,496 million dollars for the 35th consecutive monthly rise.

Based on International Monetary Fund (IMF) statistics, Japan's foreign exchange reserves totaled 90.2 billion dollars at the end of August, followed by West Germany with 63.3 billion dollars, the United States with 48.5 billion dollars and Britain with 42.7 billion dollars, the ministry said.

Taiwan, whose statistics are not collected by the IMF, reported 71.4 billion dollars at the end of July, it said.

North Korea

Commentary Views 6-Party Talks Proposal
SK0211053288 Pyongyang Domestic Service
in Korean 0007 gmt 1 Nov 88

[NODONG SINMUN 1 November commentary: The Proposal for a Six-Party Consultative Council Is a Variation of the Cross-Recognition Plan"]

[Text] The splittists at home and abroad are now working briskly to realize the cross-recognition plan aimed at the perpetual division of Korea. The so-called six-party

consultative council for peace in Northeast Asia, which the South Korean puppet traitor put forward at the United Nations rostrum some time ago and which proposes participation of Japan as a prerequisite, is part of such moves. When he made this proposal he raved about building a cooperative system between the North and the South on the Korean peninsula with the surrounding countries guaranteeing it. The puppet traitor asked Japan to make efforts to help realize this proposal, and the Japanese diplomatic authorities have launched a mediation activity to assist the puppets. From this, everyone can readily understand that this is a tactic of strategy designed to fabricate two Koreas through cross-contact and cross-recognition.

Building a cooperative system between the North and South of Korea, which the puppet traitor raved about while making this proposal, sets two Koreas as a precondition in view of the expression itself in the first place. We can definitely say that this plan for the six-party consultative council for the so-called peace of Northeast Asia is nothing but the six-party talks which the splittists often advocated over the last years for the fabrication of two Koreas. If this proposal were designed for peace in Northeast Asia, it would be proper for all countries that want peace in this region to participate. However, since this plan proposes talks with the same participants envisaged in the old six-party talks idea, we must say that this is, in fact, a wicked and treacherous scheme for the convocation of six-party talks for fabricating two Koreas under the guise of peace in Northeast Asia.

The puppet traitor's so-called plan for a six-party consultative council is, in every respect, a sinister plot designed to realize the two Koreas plot and the northward policy, which revive the old splittist scheme, by painting a little different color on it. It is impossible for anyone to expect anything better than that from the South Korean puppet clique, which has been bent on division, confrontation, and war maneuvers running counter to peace and the reunification of Korea. This fellow unilaterally hosted the Olympic Games, ignoring the consistent demand of our people, the world's progressive people, and the sports circles who called for cohosting the Olympic Games in the interest of the reunification of the country. In order to abuse them for the two Koreas policy he went so far as to go to the international arena, setting sail with the Olympic wind, and opened the splittist package called a plan for a six-party consultative council with a label of peace. In doing this, the puppet traitor is attempting to tide himself over the situation in which he is hard hit and isolated by the South Korean people's mass advance for the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization and by the rejection of the people of the world. He is trying to improve his image, thereby passing for some independent figure, and to gain a footing for the fabrication of two Koreas by creating an impression that two countries exist on the Korean peninsula.

At the same time that he raved about peace in Northeast Asia, in which he takes no interest, he said that the six-party consultative council would serve as a systematic device for it, attempting to conduct the maneuvers for the two Koreas plot more viciously by a permanent splittist consultative council which will push ahead with the cross-contact and cross-recognition farce.

It is well known that the puppet traitor's two Koreas plot is pushed ahead with the encouragement and instigation of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries according to their line of division and war. The ringleaders of the two Koreas policy are the United States and Japan—the latter conspiring with the former. The U.S. imperialists are attempting, through the fabrication of two Koreas, to perpetuate the Korean division and hold South Korea permanently as their political and military base of operations in order to carry out their aggressive Asian and Pacific strategy and world strategy and use it as a base for nuclear attack against the northern half of the Republic and other socialist countries. The Japanese reactionaries are attempting to fix the division of Korea and to turn South Korea into an outer military camp to ensure the Japanese militarist expansion policy. This clearly shows that the so-called plan for a six-party consultative council designed to fabricate two Koreas through cross-recognition is a treacherous nation-selling intrigue to sell out the Korean people's national interests and independent rights and hand over the destiny of the Korean nation to the machinations of the imperialist aggressors. Contained in this plot of machination is the great danger that the Korean nation will be perpetually divided and that South Korea will be held forever by the imperialists as a war-launching site.

The puppet traitor attempted to connect the plan for a six-party consultative council with peace and the reunification of Korea. This is an extremely cunning imposture which only reveals his traitorous nature, with which he faithfully serves the imperialists' line of division and war. The Korean people resolutely denounce and firmly reject the plan for a six-party consultative council which pursues a vicious objective of selling out the country to fabricate two Koreas, perpetually dividing the Korean nation, and making South Korea a stepping stone for the imperialists' war of aggression. We will never allow cross-contact and cross-recognition, which would fix division, but will struggle to the end against any proposal to that effect.

If the Korean division is fixed, peace will not settle on the Korean peninsula. On the contrary, tension will be aggravated and the danger of war will increase. Who in the world but the imperialists and their stooges would want this?

The attempt to drag Japan into the South Korean puppet's plan for a six-party consultative council and the Japanese reactionaries attempt to actively participate in it arouse the Korean people's national indignation. Japan does not deserve to participate in the discussion

on solving the Korean question. Japan occupied Korea for 36 years and implemented an unparalleled vicious colonial rule. It is a war-defeated country which was defeated while waging aggression against the large areas of Asia. The aggressive criminal act of Japan against the Korean people has not been repented of yet. Japan is playing the role of a flying column for realizing cross-recognition and the two Koreas plot and is standing at its head. Dragging Japan into the talks itself clearly proves that the plan is aimed at realizing cross-recognition. We brand Japan's poking its nose into Korean affairs in an overbearing way as the most shameless act of interference and we will never tolerate this.

The attempt to drag Japan into the six-party consultative council and the Japanese reactionaries' attempt to play a key role in it reveal that the plan for a six-party consultative council is the product of the conspiracy of aggression and treachery of the splittists at home and abroad and part of the anti-republic reactionary offensive of imperialism at the present time. If the South Korean persons in authority take the slightest interest in the solution of the Korean question, they should not present such a splittist plan as the six-party consultative council designed for the fabrication of two Koreas. Rather they should respond without delay to the tripartite talks proposal which we made and are endeavoring to realize and which all the Korean people and the people of the world actively support.

Checking and frustrating the two Koreas plot of the splittists at home and abroad, such as the maneuvers for cross-recognition, cross-contact, and United Nations entry, is a fundamental demand for peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea. The Korean question should be solved on the principle of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity. Apart from this principle, no peace or peaceful reunification of Korea can be successfully realized. The South Korean puppets' two Koreas plot is an intensive expression of their dependence on foreign forces and their policy of division, confrontation, and war, and this leads to the ruin of the country. If they keep on following this road, it will only accelerate their destruction.

The Korean question is an important problem of our times the solution of which is urgently awaited. The solution of the Korean question is the key to peace in Asia. Apart from the solution of the Korean question, peace in Northeast Asia and in the world is unthinkable. The most important problem arising in the solution of the Korean question is to end the strained tension and military confrontation prevailing on the Korean peninsula.

To ease tension and end military confrontation, a massive and phased reduction of the armed forces of the North and the South should be made, a peace agreement should be signed between us and the United States, a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the

South should be adopted, the Korean peninsula should be made into a nuclear-free peace zone, and the military exercises against the other side should be halted.

Founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo is the most realistic and reasonable way to realize the independent and peaceful reunification—the long-cherished desire of the Korean people—and to ensure durable peace on the Korean peninsula.

We have made many proposals and initiatives in connection with these problems and have been making sincere efforts for their realization.

The United States and Japan should give up the illusion of fabricating two Koreas through cross-recognition and perpetual Korean division and should not interfere in the Korean people's cause of reunification. The South Korean persons in authority should give up their dependence on foreign forces and confrontation maneuvers and come forward to the road of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity.

The Korean people will resolutely crush the splittists' two Koreas policy and will certainly achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. This just struggle of ours enjoys active support of the world's progressive people and peace-loving people. We believe that the people of the socialist countries, the people of the nonaligned countries, and all the peace-loving people of the world will express unsparing support for and solidarity with the Korean people's cause of reunification.

SKNDF Opens Mission in Pyongyang 31 October
SK0111052488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0508 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 1 (KCNA)—The mission of the "South Korean National Democratic Front" [SKNDF] (Hanminjon) was opened in Pyongyang.

The inaugural meeting of the mission was held at the People's Palace of Culture on October 31.

Attending the meeting were Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the C.C., the WPK; Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the C.C., the Chondoist Chongu Party; Kim Yong-chun, vice-chairman of the C.C., the Korean Social Democratic Party; Yo Yon-ku, Presidium member of the C.C., the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; An Pyong-su, director of the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; and others.

Also present were foreign diplomatic envoys and correspondents in Korea.

The meeting was addressed by Cho Il-min, representative of "Hanminjon."

He said the opening of the Pyongyang mission of "Hanminjon" is an event recording a brilliant chapter in the activities of "Hanminjon" and in the history of the national salvation movement of the people of all strata.

By intensifying external activities under the slogan of friendship and unity, we have achieved successes in developing relations of party level with progressive political parties the world over and rapidly expanding the international support and solidarity for our fighting people, he stated, adding: after opening our mission in Japan, we opened our missions in revolutionary Cuba and friendly Syria recently, proceeding actively into the international arena, and thereby we have been able to immensely elevate the position and influence of "Hanminjon" and strengthen militant unity and bonds between our fighting people and the world progressive forces.

We firmly believe that the opening of the Pyongyang mission of "Hanminjon" will mark a major milestone in inspiring and stimulating the noble cause of "Hanminjon" and the South Korean people for independence, democracy and reunification, comprehensively strengthening friendship and bonds with the world progressive political parties and further expanding and developing international solidarity with the peoples of peace-loving countries.

The Pyongyang mission of our "Hanminjon" firmly pledges to contribute to decisively smashing the criminal intrigue of the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u traitor clique to create "two Koreas" and bringing earlier the glorious day of national reunification with united strength of the North and the South by launching brisk activities, deeply conscious of its heavy mission and duty, he declared.

Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the C.C., the Workers' Party of Korea, made a congratulatory speech on behalf of the party Central Committee.

He said:

Our party and people will as in the past, so in the future, too, extend unstinted, active support and encouragement to the noble cause of "Hanminjon" and the South Korean people and will actively help, might and main, the Pyongyang mission of "Hanminjon" in its work.

It is an unshaken will of our party and people to reunify the divided country by uniting strength with the South Korean people.

In close unity with "Hanminjon" and the South Korean people of all walks of life, our party and people will struggle vigorously to thwart and frustrate the ever more

open "two Koreas" scheme of the splittist forces within and without and accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Read at the meeting were congratulatory messages from the political parties and public organizations in the northern half of the republic, "Hanminjon" organizations and their members, and the general secretary of the tri-continental people's solidarity organization, political parties and missions of fighting organizations of various countries upon the opening of the "Hanminjon" mission in Pyongyang.

The mission hosted a cocktail party in the evening upon its opening.

Sends Thanks to Kim Il-song

*SK0111044488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0431 GMT 1 Nov 88*

[Text] Pyongyang November 1 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song received a message of thanks from the Central Committee of the "South Korean National Democratic Front" (Hanminjon) on October 31 upon the opening of its mission in Pyongyang.

The message says that the opening of the Pyongyang mission that recorded another brilliant chapter in the course of the activities of "Hanminjon" is a fine fruition of the revolutionary sense of obligation and compatriotic support of the Workers' Party of Korea which upholds the noble intention of the respected president.

Respected President Kim Il-song, you have encouraged our vanguard fighters and people of all strata to a struggle and victory, by indicating a correct road for freedom and liberation, always deeply concerned over the misfortunes and sufferings of our people languishing under the tyrannical colonial fascist rule, it notes, and continues:

With a scientific exposition of the theory, strategy and tactics on national liberation and independence by you, the great leader, the movement for a change in the South was put on a new track of its development under the unfurled banner of chuche.

It is thanks to the bright rays of chuche that our "Hanminjon" could victoriously force its march through a bloody path for national salvation, braving manifold obstacles and trials after it emerged the genuine representative of the people in the South defending their true will and interests and that it has been able to grow in strength as a patriotic vanguard deeply rooted among the people, finding itself among them and struggling jointly with them. The Workers' Party of Korea and the brethren in the North that uphold your intention for national salvation, respected president, have always rendered warm support and encouragement to our people

shedding blood in struggle, remaining true to their obligation as the same nation and brothers, even under the difficult condition in which they had to build socialism in direct confrontation with the U.S. imperialists.

Your noble sense of obligation and burning compatriotism, great president, and the powerful support and encouragement of the Workers' Party of Korea and the brothers in the North are, indeed, the source of the inexhaustible strength which enables our "Hanminjon" and the people in the South to fight with conviction of a hopeful future with indomitable spirit of resistance.

Your noble sense of obligation and lofty benevolence, great president, will shine for ever together with our "Hanminjon" and the glorious movement of the patriotic people for a change.

Bearing your great revolutionary obligation deep in mind, respected president, we will advance more powerfully to shatter the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and win victory in the anti-U.S. national liberation and accomplish the cause of national reunification.

The message of thanks sincerely wishes President Kim Il-song good health and long life.

Thanks Kim Chong-il

SK0111051288 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0500 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 1 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a message of thanks from the Central Committee of the "South Korean National Democratic Front" (Hanminjon) on October 31 upon the opening of its mission in Pyongyang.

The opening of the Pyongyang mission of "Hanminjon" which carries an epochal significance in its activities and the movement of the people of all strata for national salvation is an eventful occasion which represents noble sense of obligation and compatriotism of you dear leader who inspire all our vanguard fighters and patriotic people with indomitable faith and fighting spirit, inspiring strength and bright future, the message says.

Recalling that the activities of "Hanminjon" and the movement of people of all strata for a change have covered a glorious course of development and progress under the particular concern and care of the dear leader, the message says:

It is thanks to the ideology, theory and method of chuche developed and enriched by you, dear leader, that "Hanminjon" has been strengthened into a vanguard party which is victoriously promoting the national liberation movement on the basis of scientific strategy and tactics

and is growing and developing into resilient militant ranks which go among the people, share weal and woe with them and act with their trust and protection.

You, dear leader, the benevolent teacher, give our people invincible bravery and inspiring strength so that they can fight unyieldingly even under the grim condition of fascist rampage, not abandoning their will to save the nation.

The nation has acclaimed you sagacious leader, one more peerless hero and the guide of the nation, in the glorious century when the dignity and honor of the prospering independent country and nation is being highly demonstrated throughout the world as it attends respected President Kim Il-song as the sun of the nation and legendary hero. This makes us students and people of all strata in the South fight with indomitable courage, defying the bayonet, prison and gallows.

Your brilliant august name, dear leader, is, indeed, the symbol of the victory and glory which enables our "Hanminjon" and the people in the South to advance staunchly along a road of noble struggle for national salvation, breaking through any kind of difficulty and trial and accelerate the cause of national liberation and reunification of the country. This time, dear leader, you took care that a mission of "Hanminjon" is established in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, which fills us with new confidence, fighting spirit and conviction of victory.

Our "Hanminjon" firmly pledges to further accelerate the anti-U.S. national liberation struggle and the cause of national reunification accepting the great benevolence bestowed by you, sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, as bravery and your love as a weapon.

The message sincerely wishes Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and long life.

Editorial Hails Opening

SK011110988 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1100 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 1 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN, the organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, dedicates an editorial article on November 1 to the opening of a mission of the "South Korean National Democratic Front" (Hanminjon), a genuine vanguard organisation of the South Korean people, in Pyongyang.

The paper says:

The opening of the "Hanminjon" mission in Pyongyang is a noble step reflecting the will and aspiration of the entire fellow-countrymen in the North and the South to dispel the dark clouds of national split and achieve the historical desire for national reunification and an expression of strong support and encouragement overflowing with warm compatriotic and kindred sentiments of our party and people to the underground activities of "Hanminjon" and the patriotic struggle of the South Korean people for independence, democracy and reunification.

The "Hanminjon" Central Committee opened its mission in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, reflecting the desire of the entire patriotic people of South Korea. This is an event recording a brilliant chapter in the "Hanminjon" activities and in the history of the anti-U.S. national salvation movement of the South Korean people of all walks of life. Believing that the opening of the Pyongyang mission will be an occasion in further increasing the influence of "Hanminjon" and powerfully inspiring the South Korean people in their anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle and struggle for national reunification, we warmly hail its opening.

"Hanminjon" actively proceeded to the international arena, opening its missions in Japan and then in Cuba and Syria and thus markedly raising its position and increasing its influence and developing relations with the progressive political parties of the world and strengthening militant unity and bonds between the fighting South Korean people and the progressive forces of the world.

The opening of the Pyongyang mission this time will be an important occasion in inspiring and propelling the sacred struggle of the South Korean people for independence, democracy and reunification, strengthening unity with the patriotic forces of the northern half and expanding and developing extensively the friendship and bonds with the progressive political parties of the world and peaceloving people.

From the first days of the national split due to the foreign forces, our party and the Government of the DPRK have never forgotten even for a moment the South Korean people who are suffering all sorts of national insult and maltreatment under the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism but always regarded the sufferings of the South Korean people as their own misfortunes and sufferings and considered it their noblest national duty to support and encourage the South Korean people's just cause of independence, democracy and reunification.

We will as ever not spare positive support and encouragement to the sacred cause of "Hanminjon" and the South Korean people and actively help its mission in Pyongyang in its work.

Our party and people will launch a more vigorous struggle to check and frustrate the "two Koreas" plot and nuclear war provocation moves of the domestic and foreign splittists which are becoming ever more dangerous and to preserve peace in the country and realize its independent and peaceful reunification in firm unity with "Hanminjon" and the South Korean people of all strata.

Nguyen Van Linh Supports DCRK Proposal
SK2710060288 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0541 GMT 27 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 27 (KCNA)—Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, voiced support to the

proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK], when he met with Kim Chong-song, Korean ambassador to his country, on October 22.

The Vietnamese people will always remember the valuable assistance and support given by respected Comrade Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea, the government and people of Korea to them in the period of the struggle against the French aggressors and the U.S. imperialists, he said.

The U.S. imperialists, he stressed, must get out of South Korea, taking along their forces and nuclear weapons.

The Vietnamese people fully support the proposal of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song, he noted, and emphasized:

There is no change in the stand of the Vietnamese party and government for Korea's cause of reunification.

Facilities Built Under UNDP Assistance Completed
SK1510051188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0502 GMT 15 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA)—Facilities have been reinforced at Pyongyang University of Foreign Studies, the Central Scientific and Technological Information Agency and the Civil Aviation Administration under the Plan of Cooperation between the DPRK and the United Nations Development Programme [UNDP].

An establishment attached to Pyongyang University of Foreign Studies has been built with the cooperation of the UNDP, consolidating the scientific and technical foundation of the university for greater success in the teaching of foreign languages and the training of translators and bilingual interpreters.

Micro-computers, microfilm facilities, offset presses and many other modern facilities have been installed at the Central Scientific and Technological Information Agency, making it possible to establish an automatic document reference system of different languages and ensure the speed and quality of scientific and technological information.

The aviation commanding facilities, transmitting and receiving sets and other modern facilities have been reinforced at the Pyongyang Airport station with the cooperation of the UNDP to guarantee a safe touch-off and landing of all types of airliners and a more successful aviation command.

These objects were inaugurated with due ceremonies on October 14.

The ceremonies were attended by Kim Tal-hyon, chairman of the External Economy Commission and minister of foreign trade, and other officials concerned.

Resident Representative of the UNDP Carl Wiberg and officials of his office were also present.

Speeches were made at the ceremonies.

The speakers noted that these objects could be completed and commissioned thanks to close cooperation and assistance between the DPRK and the UNDP. It is of great importance to inaugurate these objects this year in which the 40th anniversary of the DPRK founding was significantly celebrated, they said.

They expressed the belief that through projects of new objects, the relations and cooperation between the DPRK and the UNDP would become closer.

After the ceremonies, the attendants went round the facilities.

The Ministry of Foreign Trade gave a cocktail party Friday on the successful inauguration of the objects of UNDP cooperation.

Daily Cited on Call for Socialist Unity
SK2810101888 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1007 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 28 (KCNA)—If the socialist countries are to creditably discharge their noble mission for the times and mankind, they should carry forward the tradition of unity, resolutely maintain the anti-imperialist position and closely unite on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, stresses NODONG SINMUN in a signed article today.

The article entitled "Unity and Cooperation Among Socialist Countries Is Firm Guarantee for Carrying Out Revolutionary Cause of Working Class" says that when the socialist countries unite closely and sincerely support and cooperate with each other, they can strengthen the might of socialism, give full play to the superiority of the socialist system and make the whole world independent in the end.

The article continues:

The strengthening of unity and cooperation among the socialist countries is a particularly important issue in view of the grave situation caused by the anti-communist, anti-socialist manoeuvres of the U.S.-led imperialists.

The imperialists, the heinous enemy of socialism, have hated and antagonized socialism and resorted to vicious manoeuvres against it ever since Communism was enunciated as an ideology.

The anti-communist, anti-socialist strategy of the imperialist forces has become more vicious and cunning in recent years. Wielding a nuclear weapon in one hand and a purse in the other, they try to threaten and blackmail socialist countries militarily and bribe and subjugate them economically and disunite and destabilize them politically, ideologically and culturally and destroy them one by one and intend to realise their criminal aim by using the satellite nations and marionettes as their agents.

The situation makes it incumbent on the socialist countries to closely watch the imperialist moves of aggression, split and disorganization with heightened vigilance as never before and unite closely and strengthen solidarity. United we stand, divided we fall in the fight against the reactionary forces. This is a serious lesson and an inexorable truth which are taught by the history of the international communist movement spanning more than a hundred years.

Our party and our people will as ever constantly strengthen unity and cooperation with socialist countries for the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of the working class.

Kim Chong-il Tours Culture Museum 29 Oct
SK3110051988 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0506 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 31 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, went round the museum of the Ministry of Culture and Art on October 29.

He was accompanied by Kye Ung-tae and Ho Tam, members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Choe Tae-pok, member and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Si-hak, member and director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Chang Chol, member of the WPK Central Committee and minister of Culture and Art; and officials concerned.

Displayed in the revolutionary museum were historical materials and mementoes telling that the great leader President Kim Il-song put forward concrete orientation and ways for the development of the culture and art in each period and at every stage of the developing revolution and has wisely led the work to carry them through.

The historical mementoes impressively show the wise leadership and immortal feats of President Kim Il-song who set forth the chuche-oriented line of cultural building and has created genuine people's culture and art by applying it with credit and his deep love and care for the men of culture and art.

The revolutionary museum showing well the great leadership of the leader who has brought a heyday of brilliant culture and art in this land where backwardness and ignorance had prevailed will greatly contribute to education of the party members and other working people.

Comrade Kim Chong-il set forth programmatic tasks in strengthening education through the revolutionary museum.

Kim Chong-il Inspects Light Industry Exhibition
SK3110053388 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0511 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 31 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on October 29 inspected the exhibition of light industrial goods.

He was accompanied by Yi Kun-mo, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Kye Ung-tae and Ho Tam, members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Pak Nam-ki, member and director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; and officials concerned.

On display in the exhibition hall were designs of clothes, shoes and many others and their products made by working people, youth and students across the country to meet the cultural and emotional needs of our people and the aesthetic requirement of the times in hearty response to the party's policy of making a dynamic revolution in light industry.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, going round the exhibition hall, expressed great satisfaction with various kinds of smart goods which reflect the aspirations of our people and the hopes of the youth.

He said that if more and better light industrial goods were produced and supplied in the future, the life of the Korean people would be more bountiful and cultured.

It is thanks to the solid foundation of the powerful independent national economy that we produce and supply all raw materials and other materials needed for the light industry by ourselves, he said and continued: If the construction of major objects including the Suncheon Vinalon Complex is completed in the future, our light industry will stand on a more solid foundation.

Noting that in order to sufficiently satisfy the daily growing material and cultural demands of our people, the revolution in light industry must be continuously pushed ahead to produce more light industrial goods of high quality.

Comrade Kim Chong-il proposed concentered tasks for it.

South Korea

No Tae-u Government's 'Northern Policy' Viewed
SK0111013088 *Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*
1 Nov 88 p 2

[Text] Since its inauguration early this year, the government of President No Tae-u has been vigorously promoting what it calls northern policy. This is the Korean version of West Germany's Ostpolitik of the early 1970s.

For Bonn, it meant recognizing East Germany as a legal and political reality, reaching out to the Soviet Union and other East bloc countries to normalize political relations and expand economic exchanges with them, and joining the United Nations as a member state simultaneously with East Germany.

For Seoul, northern policy similarly means seeking, on the one hand, accommodation with North Korea and, on the other, new and expanded relations with Pyongyang's allies, the Soviet Union and China as well as East European countries.

South Korea's active approach toward the socialist countries, which have not recognized the Seoul government, is beginning to show almost dramatic results. Using the Seoul Olympics as a convenient excuse, the Soviet Union and East Europe sent not only large contingents of athletes and officials but also trade and cultural delegations who were warmly received by the South Koreans.

Talks on trade and other economic exchanges flourish; air routes and new shipping and communication lines have been opened. Hungary, a Warsaw Pact member, has agreed to exchange ambassadorial-level permanent missions with Seoul with the prospect of a few others following suit.

There are many reasons for Seoul's enthusiasm for expanded relations with the socialist countries. Economically, it has to seek new economic opportunities at a time when existing markets in the West are in danger of contraction with growing protectionism and economic bloc-building such as the projected European economic integration of 1992.

Politically, Seoul reasons that expanded contacts with its northern neighbors would help steer North Korea to move toward pragmatism and openness. Diplomatically,

its active northern policy will enhance its international recognition, something that has been lacking particularly in the socialist countries which have shunned official relations with South Korea.

The key element in South Korea's northern policy is its relation with the Soviet Union. South Korean economic relations with the U.S.S.R. have lagged far behind those with China. (Its indirect trade with the Soviet Union in 1987 was less than one-tenth that with China, estimated at about \$1.5 billion.) Several factors seem to have enabled Moscow to overcome its traditional reluctance to have direct contacts with Seoul.

The most important element, needless to say, is Gorbachev's new emphasis on reform and development, which has prompted his country to seek trade and investment wherever they can be obtained. South Korea, it believes, can fill the gap, if only in a partial way, created by the reluctance of affluent capitalist countries, especially Japan, to risk investing in such projects as Siberian development.

In the past, Moscow felt constrained in its relationship with South Korea because of objections by Pyongyang that took advantage of the Sino-Soviet competition for its favor.

In recent years, however, North Korea has become increasingly close to and dependent on the Soviet Union, for military hardware as well as economic assistance. This development, coupled with the significant improvement in Sino-Soviet relations, has rendered useless Pyongyang's "China card" in its attempt to keep Moscow away from Seoul.

Moscow and Beijing act as if they have an understanding, implicitly at least, that they do not wish to allow Pyongyang to play one off against the other. Moscow now seems to have greater leverage over Pyongyang; Beijing seems to feel that the Pyongyang-Moscow relationship has gone as far as it can and thus Pyongyang cannot move any further away from Beijing.

For South Korea, however, the success of its northern policy can be a mixed blessing. In the iconoclastic atmosphere of democratized Korea where freedom of expression now flourishes to a fault, there is a tendency to over-correct past excesses with new excesses.

With the new relationship with the Soviet Union suddenly thrust upon South Korea, American shortcomings and Russian virtues, which used to be overlooked by the Korean public, are being exaggerated with a vengeance; now it is the American virtues and Soviet vices that are being ignored.

The shift of public image of the Soviet Union was especially evident during last month's Olympics when its athletes and performers were warmly received and roundly cheered. It is premature and probably wrong to conclude that Koreans are becoming "anti-American" and "pro-Russian."

What we witness is their reaction to what they perceive to be Korea's one-sided dependence on the United States on the one hand and the absence of any meaningful relationship with the Soviet Union in the past on the other.

Nonetheless, the problem with unwarranted euphoria among the Korean public about Seoul-Moscow relations, and hence about North-South Korean relations as well, could foster a false sense of security and complacency.

During the Seoul Olympics, as the South Koreans praised the Russians for their athletic abilities, artistic achievements, and good manners, South Koreans didn't seem to remember the Soviets had been so bitterly denounced after the shooting down of a Korean airliner. Neither did they seem to care that the Soviet Union is North Korea's main military ally.

Excessive enthusiasm with the Soviet Union would tend to leave the United States wondering if South Koreans still want or need to be defended. Never mind that it was the United States itself which provided a climate of accommodation and cooperation with the Soviets by signing the INF treaty in December of last year.

Or the fact West Germany had a successful Ostpolitik without weakening, indeed while further strengthening, its alliance with the United States. Americans are so used to the Koreans being one-sidedly pro-American that any departure from the traditional tilt toward the United States in favor of a more balanced attitude could be seen as a desertion of existing friendship and camaraderie.

All this would still be fine if the seriousness of the Korean security problem had actually diminished to any significant degree as a result of the East-West thaw. The unfortunate reality is that, in view of North Korean policies and military capabilities as well as the close military cooperation between it and the Soviet Union, South Korea still needs U.S. security support, including its military presence, at least for a while longer.

The Seoul government is no doubt keenly aware of the paradoxical equation that the success of its security ties and maintaining economic relations with the United States.

Obviously, this is no reason for the Seoul government to let up on its efforts to improve relations with the Soviet Union and its allies. Nor is it a reason to weaken its resolve to pursue the "northern policy."

But, considering the repercussions of the policy's successes, it has to find a way of convincing the United States that not only the government but also a great majority of the South Korean people continue to value the alliance and recognize the importance of the U.S. military presence in Korea. For its part, the United States should take the newly evolving situation as an opportunity to ponder why Koreans have reacted the way they have to what they consider to be American "insolence." Rather than simply being upset about Korean "ingratitude," the United States can take a fresh look at the U.S.-Korean alliance and try to understand why Koreans feel that there is far greater asymmetry in it than in the alliance relationship that the United States has with either Japan or Western Europe.

At the same time, the United States should not misconstrue what might be a manifestation of shifting moods as a fundamental change in South Koreans' attitude toward their long-time ally. After all, there is much more to the mutual interest and depth of the U.S.-South Korean alliance than may have met the eye during the excitement of the Olympic Games under the clear and seemingly peaceful autumn skies of Seoul.

Authorities Warn Student Demonstrators

OW0211075088 Tokyo KYODO in English 0728 GMT
2 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 2 KYODO—National Police Headquarters director Cho Chong-suk warned students Wednesday against using violence in further protests after violent demonstrations by an estimated 3,000 students nationwide demanding the arrest of former President Chon Tu-hwan and his wife Yi Soon-cha on Tuesday.

Representatives from Thursday's scheduled nationwide university student congress announced Wednesday the mobilization of 13,000 demonstrators, including 700 to 800 "death squad" members, for a march Thursday on Chon's residence to demand the couple's arrest and prosecution.

Thursday is designated as "student's day" to commemorate student demonstrations in 1929 against Japanese colonial rule. Students have said they will storm Chon's residence.

Police plan to deploy more than 24,000 riot force members around major Seoul universities and the former president's residence to thwart any attempts at attack, according to the YONHAP news agency.

In recent protests, students have pelted riot police with stones, Molotov cocktails and fire-bombs as well as staging surprise attacks and occupying government offices.

The just-completed parliamentary audit and inspection of government agencies has uncovered various alleged corruption and irregularities under the Chun government, sparking public criticism.

Kim Chong-pil Delivers Speech at Assembly

SK0111092288 Seoul Television Service
in Korean 0150 GMT 26 Oct 88

[Speech by NDRP President Kim Chong-pil at the 6th plenary meeting of the 144th regular National Assembly session on 26 October—live]

[Text] Before I present my keynote speech, I would like to mention on one thing. I seek your pardon. Today is 26 October, and 9 years ago today President Pak Chong-hui died a misfortunate death.

Over the past 8 years, his fame has been infringed upon to an intolerable extent. However President No Tae-u admitted during his speech at the United Nations that our nation's current entry onto the stage of democratization is the result of the efforts made through blood and sweat over the past 30 years.

I now begin my speech while appraising President No's attitude of acknowledging the truth.

Dear fellow countrymen, speaker, and fellow assemblymen who are the spokesmen of 42 million people, prime minister, and Cabinet members:

We fully demonstrated to the entire world our people's potential energy and spirit that are extending toward the world by successfully completing the 24th Seoul Olympics and the 8th Paralympics. Indeed, we held an excellent enormous festival of East-West reconciliation. This was the confirmation of our people's hidden sagacity and a fruition brought about through the harmony and ability of the matured people.

Now we should make the best use of such sagacity and ability for the second-stage leap onto democratization, prosperity, dignity, and reunification.

Fellow countrymen, today the world is little by little moving into a new era. This is prompted by the aspirations for freedom, equality, and democracy and by the effort to recover the dignity of mankind. This is a progress in the international trend toward opening and reconciliation.

Having awakened from a bad dream in which it dashed toward confrontation and discord over the half century since the war, the world is about to open a new chapter in the advance toward peace and reconciliation of the entire earth.

However, behind this scene, a fierce and merciless trend of pursuing practical interests and actual profits for the struggle for existence is overwhelming. We must not forget this.

By coping positively with such a great turning point in this trend of the century, we should build a blessed democratic fatherland in which the people trust one another, depend on one another, and unite with one another. We should see to it that democracy is achieved step by step in all domains so that it takes deep root; and we should ensure that stable progress is made on the path of accomplishing democratization.

One should not act hastily or lose self-control. One should deal carefully with everything by keenly realizing what the key subject is. We should under all circumstances maintain the stability and refuse to physical strength, and we should reject the black-or-white theory.

Now I would like to put forward to the all the people our party's basic guideline for managing state affairs and expound the truth that is beneficial to prosperity and our country's reunification. At the same time, I would like to urge the government to realize the firm sense of its historic mission.

What the Sixth Republic must do above all are selection [sontaek] and resolute decision [kyokdan]. The present regime must, before anything else, select and decide to clearly liquidate the remnants of the Fifth Republic.

In its policy speech, the government said that it expects the early settlement of the issues concerning the irregularities of the Fifth Republic by special committees of the National Assembly while stressing that the errors of the past should not serve as fetters blocking our advance.

How can the government assume such a lukewarm attitude toward the issue of liquidating the irregularities of the Fifth Republic—a mission of the time and the greatest pending issue for the Sixth Republic? The fact that the government takes such an attitude at a time when the antisocial corruption and irregularities of the Fifth Republic, which turned the state into a personal possession, are being exposed one by one amid astonishment and indignation of all the people is the expression that the government has no intention to liquidate the remnants of the Fifth Republic.

It is a natural duty and responsibility for the government, which has police and prosecution authority, to grasp problems on its own, apart from the activities of the parliamentary ad hoc committees, and dispose of the Fifth Republic irregularities on its own initiative. No matter how loudly it may publicize the era of democratic prosperity heading for reunification and an advanced economy of harmony, if it fails to solve the Fifth Republic irregularities, it will be impossible to achieve those goals.

Now that the government and the ruling party call upon the opposition parties to conduct politics as partners and ask the people for harmony and support, the government and the ruling party should carry out what they should have done in the first place. The Sixth Republic should make a decision to establish its clear position as a democratic regime true to its name. It should cut out the rotten part and dig out the irregularities thoroughly to completely liquidate them.

It is not a matter of reprisal that we call for scraping out and liquidating the irregularities of the Fifth Republic. If the government does this, the people's distrust of the government will be cleared away. If the government provides systematic devices capable of preventing the recurrence of such irregularities, it will be able to relieve the people of their pent-up grief caused by the Fifth Republic, thereby bringing forth a basis for harmony among the people. I am certain that this is the important and essential prerequisite to democratization.

In the last special session of the National Assembly, I urged ex-President Chon Tu-hwan to take a wise step. Today, taking advantage of this opportunity, I would like to urge him to do so once again. As clearly revealed by the parliamentary investigation of state affairs, the irregularities of the Fifth Republic were largely committed by former President Chon himself and his family and relatives and close associates. As a man who served as president, he will be well aware what the people want now and on what they are focusing their concern. Therefore, before the National Assembly makes any decision and demands, he himself ought to take a wise step that will be convincing enough to the people.

I hope that he will not defile the generosity of the people toward a person who has served as president.

This is also applicable to the incident of the Kwangju popular resistance. The Kwangju incident is the greatest pain to be solved by this era. The government should take the initiative to clarify the truth of it and restore the honor of its victims and indemnify them. Unless the Kwangju incident is brought to a clear conclusion, the Sixth Republic will not be able to escape the challenge to its morality.

The second decision the government should make is to remove the whole authoritarian ruling structure. The government has declared an end to authoritarianism and is assuring the people that it is building a new country of genuine democracy. However, today's reality is that the old concept and political activities where the man in power rules over the system, rather than power being regulated by the system, still remains. This is shown by the so-called theory on the choice of constitutional system and the call for an uprising of the rightist camp, both of which are emerging in one corner of the political

scene, as well as by the terrorist attack against a journalist. Many evil laws, which have lost their reason for existence as well as their authority, remain unchanged, which is another of the authoritarian leftovers.

In order to clearly liquidate the Fifth Republic and open a true era of democratization, the government should carry out as soon as possible the revision and abolition of these undemocratic evil laws as well as personnel and systematic reforms. It should also make democratic innovations in the power organizations, the headquarters of political maneuvers that ruled over the three powers of government, suppressing the opposition parties, controlling the press, and trampling upon human rights.

In particular, the prosecution and the police, which have lost their fundamental function and authority under the influence of power, should restore their authority and make themselves independent of power. They should be politically neutral while the public security committee system is instituted in order to safeguard the people's life and property and their basic rights and to preclude interference from the outside in the exercise of the prosecution authority.

Third, the government should comprehensively release, pardon, and reinstate political prisoners. At this juncture when we are sending off the undemocratic era and opening a new democratized era, it is far from tolerable that political prisoners are still detained and are not pardoned. Also, those 9,000 or so public office holders who were forcibly dismissed in the process of launching the Fifth Republic and the numerous workers who were dismissed from their work places while endeavoring to gain the right of existence should have their honor restored, should be reinstated, and should be indemnified.

Dear people, the media merger in 1980 was the most undemocratic act, making the media an instrument of power to maintain an illegitimate regime. Nevertheless, the government authorities are attempting to hide the truth, describing it as an autonomous decision of the media. This is a greater crime which cannot be tolerated. The media companies which were forcibly dismantled should be restored to their original form, and steps for reinstatement and indemnification should be taken for 700 or so dismissed journalists. Not only the sound development of the public broadcasting system but also the fostering and growth of civilian broadcasting networks is necessary.

We hope that the media of our country will develop into a responsible media upholding fair reporting. The government, as stressed in its policy speech, should not put off implementing local autonomous government any longer for any reason whatsoever. As has been well revealed in the parliamentary investigation of state affairs, the Seoul Municipal Government was a hotbed of irregularities and corruption, degrading itself as a

prime example of the irregularities of the Fifth Republic. This was the result of the absence of a local legislative assembly which would check, criticize, and watch out for such irregularities and corruption.

Therefore, to settle democratization firmly, the institution of local autonomy is absolutely necessary. However, no matter how urgent local autonomy may be, it cannot be instituted with the current law, because the current law on local autonomy, which was passed unilaterally by the government and the ruling party, lacks devices for fair elections and because it is a politically-motivated law that stipulates the formation of city, county, and district legislatures, which will be difficult to institute in view of various factors, ahead of anything else. Hence, the current regular session of the National Assembly should revise the local autonomy law comprehensively so that the institution of the local autonomy system can be made smoothly beginning with the larger units, such as the special cities, the special cities under the direct control of the central government, and the provinces which have both the capability of self-autonomy and financial independence.

Also, the government should not blindly advocate the institution of this system next April without any preparations, but should augment the systematic and administrative measures for it, such as by expanding local finance by adjusting state taxes and local taxes and redistributing the functions between the central government and the local government so that the local autonomy system, which is the long-cherished desire of the people, may be instituted comprehensively soon.

Next, I will speak on the economy. Through the policy speech upon proposing the 1989 state budget, the government disclosed the basic direction of its economic policy. With a very optimistic view of our future economy, the government enumerated the pending issues for building a foundation for advancing into the state of an advanced country and promised a bright future. Requesting the cooperation of people in many fields, the government failed to clearly present to the people what it intends to do on its part.

The most significant problems facing our economy today are the change in the economic environment through the stabilization of an economic system with a balance in the black, the acceleration of trade friction resulting from this, and the change in the trade environment resulting from the open-door policy to the communist countries. We should positively cope with these changes in the economic environment and bring about a drastic innovation in the economic structure.

First, we should formulate drastic measures, such as the expansion of overseas investment to minimize trade friction and liberalizing imports, and gradually relieve ourselves from an economy dependent upon the United States and Japan and carry out economic cooperation as equal trade partners.

Second, through the rapid development of medium and small businesses and science and technology, we should strengthen our national economy internally, further enhancing the industrial structure.

Third, another task of our economy is to completely eliminate the unstable factors lurking within the economy. While money fails to find a suitable place for investment, such factors as the failure to properly manage the currency during the past two major elections have caused significant inflation. The government should ensure sound finances and sound management of the currency for the maintenance of stable commodity prices, while making great efforts to ease the difficulties in the supply of goods, check real estate speculation, and thoroughly manage monopolistic and oligopolistic prices.

Fourth, the government should make efforts to restore a balance between the various sectors of the national economy and between regions and ensure the general welfare and fair distribution so that the underprivileged strata can enhance its income and economy and so that social conflict and confrontation can be resolved as soon as possible. Most important of all here is the confrontation between labor and management and the conflict between the rich and the poor. It is true that the unilateral protection of entrepreneurs by the authorities has seriously infringed upon the rights of workers. The human rights and human dignity of workers, as well as entrepreneurs, should be respected. It is an obsolete idea now that higher wages will solve all the problems relating to the treatment of workers. I believe we should make consistent efforts to develop Korean-style labor-management relationship in which labor and management cooperate in harmony like a family based on the safeguarding of the three labor rights and the business ethic.

We should strive to eliminate factors causing social discord, which were created by the gulf between the poor and the rich and by differences in development, by increasing the financial investment in such shady circles as low-income earners and disabled persons and by expanding social security system, as well as by attaining the balanced development to make them middle class people.

Our party has already put forward a provisional law to readjust the debts of farmers and fishermen and a law to expand the employment of disabled persons and promote their welfare. I think that unless pan-governmental measures to support the alienated and backward domains are worked out, the balanced development of our economy cannot be attained.

Fifth, the government should not rule or interfere with the economy. The economy should be implemented based on civilian autonomy and creativity so that the government can be turned into a small, efficient government which emphasizes the people's welfare, fair and just transactions, and consumer protection.

These pending issues cannot be resolved merely by systematic devices or expanding financial support. Even more important is the government's innovative lines and its strenuous will to put such lines into practice. We should begin this work with great efforts to (?innovate) in the vested rights, including the priority of existing works and the order of distribution.

The government stated that it will support farmers, fishermen, and the urban poor by investing the enormous amount of as much as 15 trillion won. However, the government failed to put forth basic measures about how it will settle the issue of debts of the farmers and fishermen—the greatest factor causing the decay of the rural and fishing economy—and how it will establish steps to stabilize the price of agricultural products and livestock in order to guarantee their income.

The price of rice—the major source of income for farmers—should be decided at a high level and not be based solely on the level of compensating for production costs but on the level of realizing commercial farming by ensuring the appropriate interest. Thus, the difference in income between urban and rural workers, which was reversed during the Fifth Republic, should be rectified.

As for measures for poor people, priority should be given to such essential steps as technical education to ensure employment as well as to solving the housing problem.

In other words, the temporizing policy which is designed merely to display the favors extended by the government should be turned into fundamental steps to provide them with the opportunity to be self-supporting and self-reliant.

No one can talk about an advanced, harmonious economy while leaving intact 10 million farmers and fishermen who suffer debts and the 4 million urban poor who suffer poverty.

To block speculation and maintain a stable economic basis, the system of using real names in finance, which has been delayed to date, should be implemented at an early date together with the system of comprehensive land taxation. Comprehensive tax assessment and legal sanctions should be taken against speculation in nonbusiness real estate by large business groups.

The octopus-tentacle style expansion of business by large business groups which invest money in any business merely to earn interest, from the heavy chemical industry to a small bean sprout factory, should be eradicated in order to protect small and medium-sized industries.

To attain essential innovations in our economy, the government-led economy should become a civilian-led economy so that a truly free-market economic system should be realized. In particular, the various government functions, including planning, restrictions, and management, that were required to support production and

export during the development stage in the 1970's and 1960's should now be turned into new roles including promotion of social welfare, implementation of fair and just transactions, and consumer protection.

The entrepreneurs should, at an early date, break their habit of relying on the government and open a new era of independent and autonomous business management through technological innovations. They should strive to establish business ethics before anyone else.

Assemblymen and cabinet members, today there are a number of deep-seated problems in our society. What is most deplorable among them is the lack of social justice, the corruption of ethics and morality, rampant major crimes, and a lack of public peace and social order. When a state's discipline is in a tangle and state affairs are not in order, disorderly and pernicious evils and corruption are going to emerge in the society one after another.

It goes without saying that such phenomena are a problem. What constitutes a more serious problem is our helplessness in coping with such phenomena. It is the fundamental mission of the government to protect the life and property of the people. From this standpoint, we cannot but point out that the phenomenon of lack of public order, as revealed by the recent incident with the escapees, clearly demonstrates the present government's true status.

This is a result of the fact that those who were in charge of maintaining public order were merely bent on maintaining power in the past by adhering only to political power and that they neglected the people's security and public peace. We should see to it that all measures are taken to maintain social order.

Fellow countrymen, I believe that the problem for our educational system today is to firmly establish the tradition of a truly democratic education through the democratization of education and the campus, the enhancement of teacher's rights, and the promotion of teachers' sense of duty.

For this, the system of educational autonomy should be implemented perfectly, democratic management of campuses at all levels should be ensured, and autonomous and sound activities for young students should be promoted. Thus, democratization of education and the campuses should be achieved.

The issues of entry to college, those who must repeat college entrance exams, students' participation in practical situations, and employment of college graduates became serious social problems long ago, going beyond a mere educational problem.

To resolve these problems, the doors to universities should be opened wider, the students' quorum should be drastically expanded, the exclusion of considering educational background for employment and promotion

should be strengthened, and vocational training for professional technicians should be strengthened. Thus, educational policy should be strengthened in line with social policy.

The issue of students' participation in the practical situation should be dealt with from the educational viewpoint. The students' participation in practical situations has become a problem because the demands of students have not been settled at home or on campus nor accepted by society.

Therefore, to basically resolve this problem, home, campus, and society should carry out education and social guidance for them in a unified manner. The demands of students will never be settled amid tear gas. Elimination of the basic source through reasonable policies and readjustment, reasonable understanding, and persuasive education will serve as measures for resolving this problem.

Never before has our affectionate guidance of the future generation been so urgently required. Thus, the rights of teachers who lost authority should be reenforced, and the teachers' sense of duty should be recovered. We should inspire the morale of demoralized educators. To do this, we should make strenuous efforts to resolve the problems by working out appropriate policies.

In addition, the irregularities in campus management and in nominating teachers should be thoroughly eliminated and treatment of teachers should be improved. We should also see to it that the issue of stagnation in appointing teachers of middle and high schools should be resolved at the earliest possible date.

Fellow countrymen and assemblymen, national reunification, together with democratization, are the national aspiration and a historic task that our people should achieve without fail.

Although we have undertaken a number of rounds of dialogue, proposals, contacts, and exchanges between the North and the South, the reality today is that we have not been able to make any tangible approach for reunification. Nevertheless, it is very shocking that the reunification-is-more-important-than-everything-else idea which seeks national reunification transcending ideals and ideology is sprouting in a corner of our society. This extremism has emerged because the wrong political force has come into power. Therefore, this political force should feel keenly responsible for it.

After he had promised to disclose a reunification proposal of the Sixth Republic in the near future in his policy speech, President No made a few proposals in his UN speech, including the 6-country Northeast Asian consultative conference for peace. I am not certain

whether President No's UN speech constitutes the reunification plan he promised he would disclose. I hope that the reunification plan of the Sixth Republic will be put forward specifically.

I think that President No's UN speech was significant in that all the reunification policies pursued by our country were proclaimed at home and abroad as a package and that it proposed 6-party talks and clearly declared the abandonment of the use of the force of arms against the North as a means to achieve peace on the Korean peninsula. We will have to wait for some time before we know whether this proposal will be realized, but we must note the lack of enthusiasm or the reserved attitude of the countries concerned. Our frank feeling is that the possibility of realizing this proposal is very doubtful.

The issue of reunification is one that concerns the nation. We should never hold any fantasies about it. There is another party involved in it, and it requires the creation of an environment with international cooperation. It is not only an internal issue of our nation but also an international issue. Therefore, it is impossible to realize it even if our side alone works hard on it. We should consistently push ahead with our efforts, but we should sufficiently take into account the reality of North Korea, which is the other party concerned.

We should squarely see the fact that the reforms and liberalization implemented by communist countries, including China and the Soviet Union, are reforms and liberalization within the socialist system rather than a conversion to liberal democracy. North Korea remains exactly the same as ever after over 40 years despite the considerable changes in the international situation. While the other party remains as rigid as this, even if we alone hurry up, we may not achieve reunification. It would be a great mistake if one were to think that the division of the country, which is the product of the international cold-war system, could be overcome with impulsive and sentimental ideas and ways of thinking.

The government should not hurry under any pressure facing it but should establish and firmly maintain a clear reunification policy. For the sake of reunification, it should maintain clear political principles.

In the first place, the North and the South should maintain a system of reconciliation and coexistence. In so doing, we should make efforts, both internally and externally, to induce North Korea into reform and liberalization. With a firm will for national reunification and persistent patience, we should build mutual trust and a cooperative system with North Korea through dialogue and exchange, and restore national homogeneity on that basis. At the same time, through international cooperation, we should create an environment favorable for the realization of reunification.

I believe that only on this basis can substantial political negotiations, such as toward a mutual nonaggression agreement or a peace agreement, produce tangible results. Only after this can arms reduction negotiations be discussed and can the issue of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops be dealt with as part of the measure for armed forces reductions. I think that only when we reach this stage, can we push ahead with a full-fledged effort for reunification.

Dear people, the development of internationalization, which is being accelerated in accordance with the trend of reconciliation and liberalization, further requires our diversified and extensive diplomatic efforts. In particular, although opening doors to many communist countries, including China and the Soviet Union, and the beginning of direct contacts with them may be restricted to economic exchanges for the time being, I believe this will bring about a very favorable influence gradually on improving relations between North and South Korea and for reunification.

From now on we should begin to push ahead with the northward policy to promote the easing of international tension, reconciliation, exchange, and cooperation, thereby breaking the walls of ideologies and systems, making even more active efforts to induce the liberalization of North Korea, for North-South reconciliation, and for the creation of an international environment, as well as international cooperation, for the reunification of the country.

Dear lawmakers and cabinet ministers, on the basis of our party's political stand enumerated above, I would like to express my opinion of the state budget for fiscal 1989.

The government has requested the National Assembly to deliberate on the general account budget plan of 19,371.2 billion won. The government made a simple comparison between the ordinary growth of 11.8 percent and the budget increase of 10.9 percent for the next fiscal year, stressing the soundness and appropriateness of next year's budget, and mentioned qualitative improvement, taking, as an example, the budgetary increase for the assistance to rural areas, welfare for the people, and measures for the poor.

However, the state budget for fiscal 1989 contains many problems which cannot be evaluated through a simple comparison between the figures only. Although the general account budget falls within the ordinary growth rate, the rate of its increase is deliberately reduced by such means as instituting a new special account and a supplementary budget. In this process, the special account is increased by 43.6 percent over that of this year, and its scale is nearly half of the general account.

Despite the fact that the function of the government has been changing and democratization and autonomy are unstoppable trends of the times, the government is

blindly following the items of past budgetary practice, without making a fundamental and structural reappraisal of the budget. This reveals the easy-going attitude of the government.

Although the government claims that they increased assistance to the less developed and neglected sectors such as rural areas, they have simply increased the rate of increase, its share in the overall budget is not more than 4 or 5 percent.

The most important problem in the budget is that the red figures in finance have increased even more. Needless to say, the soundness of finance is determined in terms of the red figures therein. The fact that the overall red figures in finance for the next fiscal year have increased from this year's 520 billion won to 1,135 billion won, an increase of more than double, is irresponsible. It runs counter to the maintenance of stable growth which is essential to our economy.

Viewed in light of what I have said, it is certain that the budget for next year can be only described as being an expanded budget worked out in favor of partisan interest and designed to deliver on election promises, no matter what excuses the government and the ruling party may heap on it.

This being the case, they should lighten the people's tax burden and set aside a larger portion of it to help such backward sectors as peasants, fishermen, working people, and the poor by boldly cutting back in political expenses, including the funds to finance pork barrel projects. The government and the ruling party should also thoroughly review and readjust such things as rigid expenses, including defense taxes, subsidies, and donations.

It is necessary for the government and the ruling party to turn the budget into a sound and functional budget in a way that stabilizes finance and curbs the issuance of currency.

My fellow assemblymen who represent the people: This important regular session of the National Assembly, which has been called to review and decide the plans and budget for the hopeful new year after concluding the previous year's state affairs, reminds us of our weighty mission duty authorized by the people.

In the course of the National Assembly's audit of the government offices, we, the representatives of the people, made our sincere and best effort to see whether the government offices have executed the budget correctly or not. As a result, we have unearthed enormous wrongdoings and irregularities which include the merger of news organizations under the supervision of the government, wrongdoings committed by the metropolitan subway corporation, the ill-conceived handling of insolvent business firms, the collusion between the government and business sectors, the imported 8,000 heads of cattle that

have been destroyed due to disease, the burial of inedible beef amounting to 2,700 heads of cattle, and the incident of Samchong Education Camp in which the human rights of 40,000 people were abused and 54 valuable lives were lost.

However, we have no idea how successful we have been in unveiling the enormous wrongdoings and irregularities committed by the Fifth Republic over the past 7 to 8 years.

Nevertheless, it is fortunate that we have been able to make the government officials open their eyes to the importance of their offices and the strict need for them to put their offices in order, thereby restoring social justice and making sure that irregularities and wrongdoings will not be repeated through the unveiling of past wrongdoings and irregularities, although perhaps only a portion of them, with the revival of the National Assembly's right to investigate the government offices to see whether they have properly and soundly executed the state budget.

Those who are responsible for wrongdoings and irregularities of various kinds unearthed over the course of the parliamentary inspection of the government offices should be held thoroughly accountable for them and brought before the law. The investigations of cases of wrongdoings and irregularities that are incomplete should be investigated further by special National Assembly committees formed to deal with wrongdoings committed under the Fifth Republic, the Kwangju incident, and undemocratic, evil laws. In doing so, the special National Assembly committees should lay bare the true picture for the people to see.

Even though the government and the ruling party plan to conclude the activity of the house special committees before the end of this year, their activities cannot be limited in terms of time.

Let me make it clear that such pending issues as the wrongdoings of the Fifth Republic, issues that have only been raised but not resolved, should be thoroughly investigated and brought to light by the special house committees and special investigation committees or even through public hearings, if necessary, with no time limit.

In reviewing the budget for next year as well, we should do our best to avoid imposing an excessive burden on the people or wasting the national treasury through careful deliberation in the manner of planning for household management.

In this way, we should achieve political and economic democratization at an early date and pave the way for another national take-off to compete in the international arena for survival.

A well-lighted boulevard leading to bright future has now begun to open up before us. However, without our firmer resolve, patience, wise resourcefulness, and labor, we cannot march on this boulevard.

My dear fellow countrymen and fellow assemblymen: Let us pool our resourcefulness and strength to advance on this boulevard which promises us hope. Let us devote ourselves to doing so. [applause]

Burma

Regulations on Trade Registration Explained

BK0211091088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Text] The Ministry of Trade of the Union of Burma has issued a handout on information concerning registration for import, export, and commissioned agency undertakings.

It says those who have registered with the ministry can undertake the respective trade.

I. Those eligible are:

1. registered importers;
2. registered exporters;
3. commissioned agencies.

Those who are eligible for registration as exporters and importers are:

- A. joint venture corporations;
- B. companies limited;
- C. cooperative societies;
- D. private importers and exporters.

II. Those eligible for commissioned agency undertakings are those who order goods on commission or who work as agents with their offices opened in Burma are eligible for commission agent work.

Registration:

1. Application for registration must be submitted to the Ministry of Trade.
2. Full particulars of work setup, financial matters, the kind of trade and goods involved must be mentioned in the application.
3. They must allow inspection of documents, accounts, and the work establishments by the authorities concerned.
4. If an establishment is not in accord with one of the points mentioned, registration may be refused or canceled.

Period of registration:

1. The registration period for import-export commission agent work is 1 year from the day of registration.
2. Import registration and renewal fees are: 10,000 kyats for joint venture corporation limited trade with a renewal fee of 1,000 kyats for a group of goods; 5,000 kyats for registration and renewal fee for production joint venture corporation limited with a registration and renewal fee of 500 kyats for each group of goods; 5,000 kyats registration and renewal fee for public company limited and 500 kyats for registration or renewal fee for each group of goods; 5,000 kyats registration or renewal fee for cooperatives societies and registration or renewal fee for each group of goods; 10,000 kyats for registration or renewal fee for private company limited and 500 kyats for each group of goods; 10,000 kyats for registration or renewal fee for ordinary importer with

500 kyats for each group of goods; 5,000 kyats for registration or renewal fee for industrial importer with a renewal fee of 500 kyats for each group of goods.

3. 2,500 kyats for registration of exporter with a renewal fee of 1,000 kyats.
4. 10,000 kyats for registration of commission agency undertaking with renewal fee of 5,000 kyats.

Regulations:

1. Importer must apply for import license from the Ministry of Trade each time he imports.
2. The license fee will be 5 percent of the CIF [Cost, Insurance, and Freight] value of the imported goods.
3. Exporter must apply for export license from the Ministry of Trade each time he exports.
4. There will be no export license fee.
5. A license holder must carry out import or export himself.
6. Failing to import or export as mentioned in the license, the license must be returned within the prescribed period.
7. If a part of the volume of goods mentioned in the license could not be imported or exported, then it must be submitted in writing.
8. No one other than the license holder should do the business.
9. No one shall transfer or sell his license to others.
10. The commissioned agency work can be carried out only after registration.
11. The commissioned agency must register and open office in Burma.
12. Documents and accounts must be kept as prescribed.
13. Action will be taken under Import-Export Supervision Law against those who violate the import-export rules.

Exporters benefits: exporters shall be allowed to import goods from abroad and the value of import shall depend on the following particulars:

- A. Ability to recoup the lost export market.
- B. Ability to diversify exports.
- C. Exports at a loss in international market.

The Ministry of Trade announces that points contained in the explanation above are meant to facilitate exporters, importers, and commissioned agencies. They do not constitute definition of provisions contained in the Import-Export Supervision Law.

Political Parties Continue To Register

Party for Unity, Peace

BK3010152588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] The Party for Unity and Peace, which has its headquarters at No 875, Compound No 21 on Ledaungkan Road, Salein/Kha Gway Ward, Thingangyun Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted registration as of 28 October 1988 in accordance with Section 5A of

the Political Parties Registration Law. This was stated in Announcement No 68 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Party for Unity and Peace has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Patron: Thakin Tun Han;

Chairman: Dr Tun Lin;

Vice Chairman-1: U Myo Myint Lay;

Vice Chairman-2: U Than Tun Aung of Pakkoku, advocate;

General Secretary: U Thaung Han, advocate;

Joint General Secretary: U Htay Win, alias (Tet Lu), physicist;

Secretary for Planning: U Tin Myint, musician and composer, alias Shwegyo Khine Min Win;

Secretary: U Zaw Myo Kyaw, alias (Saw Bwa Gyi);

Organizer: Twante Thein Dan, singer and movie actor;

Members: U Kyaw Soe of Rangoon Institute of Technology; U Thein Tun, economist; Daw Theingi Lwin; U Tint Lwin; Nay Zaw Aung Shein; Dr Win Maung of Thingangyun; Dr Thein Kyaw of Tamwe; Dr Aung Kyaw U of Thaketa.

Northern Shan State Youth

BK0211075788 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Text] The Northern Shan State Youth Unity and Development Organization, which has its headquarters at No 41, Kyar Nyo Road, No 3 Ward, Lashio, has been permitted registration as of 31 October 1988 in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 74 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Northern Shan State Youth Unity and Development Organization has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U Thet Win Tint, Rangoon Institute of Technology

Vice Chairman-1: U Win Naing, Lashio College

Vice Chairman-2: U Zeya Aye, Lashio College

General Secretary: U Zaw Aung Win, Rangoon Institute of Technology

Secretariat members: U Khin Maung Lwin, Mandalay University; U Khaing Soe, Lashio College; U Hla Myint, Taunggyi Degree College; U Tin Shwe

Central Executive Committee members: U Thet Tun Aung; U Thein Myint; U Moe Ko Ko-1, Taunggyi Degree College; U Moe Ko Ko-2; U Maung Maung Sann; U Sai Aung Khin Win, Mandalay University

Shan National Development Party

BK3010151588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] The Shan National Development Democratic Party, Union of Burma, which has its headquarters at No 151, Yadana Street, Mingala-U Ward, Taunggyi Township, Shan State, has been permitted registration as of 28 October 1988 in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was stated in Announcement No 66 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Shan National Development Democratic Party has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U Kyaw Win, ex-major;

Vice Chairman: U Zaw Thein, advocate;

General Secretary: U Htein Lin, ex-school teacher;

Joint General Secretary-1: Dr Cho U Maung;

Joint General Secretary-2: Daw Khin Swe Naing, lawyer;

Treasurer: U Thein Hla, alias U Thein Lay;

Members: U Pyi Win of Shan State; Daw Aye Thida, lawyer; U Sao Maung Khin, former principal of Shan State Cooperatives Training School; Daw Khin Khin Cho, B. Com.; Daw Tin Tin Win, advocate.

Union Youth Party

BK0111084788 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] The Union Youth Party, which has its headquarters at No 895, Thu Mingala Main Road, Thingangyun Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted registration as of 28 October in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 70 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Union Youth Party has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U Than U

Vice Chairman: U Win Aung

Vice Chairman: U (Shan Nu)

General Secretary: U Myo Tint Naing, alias U Myo Win

Secretary: U Aung Than, alias Soe Hein of Mandalay University

News and Information: U Tin Thein of Sanchaung

Treasurer: U Pye Than of South Okkalapa

In charge of general affairs: U Myint Thein

Organizer: U Myat Thu, alias Sai Myat Thu

Students Revolutionary Party

BK0111085588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] The Students Revolutionary Party for Democracy, [SRPD], which has its headquarters at No 531-J, Hledan Road, No 8 Ward, Kamayut Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted registration as of

31 October in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 71 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Students Revolutionary Party for Democracy has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U Aye Lwin, 3d year Textile, Rangoon Institute of Technology
Vice Chairman-1: U Tin Maung Maung Htwe, 1st year English Honors, University of Rangoon
Vice Chairman-2: U Win Kywe, 4th year Mathematics, University of Rangoon
General Secretary: U Htay Aung, 3d year Burmese, University of Rangoon
Secretary-Management: U Khin Maung Latt, alias Ko Latt, 3d year Botany, University of Rangoon
Joint General Secretary-Finance: U Thet Naing, 3d year Mechanical, Engineering Technology evening class
Joint General Secretary-Works: U Aung Moe U, 5th year Textile, Rangoon Institute of Technology
Policy and Advice: U Tin Maung Thein, 3d year Economics, Distance Teaching Class
Organization: U Zaw Myint U, alias (Soe Lay), 2d year Physics, Workers College
Scrutiny of Party Membership: U Kyi Maung, 3d year Mechanical, Rangoon Institute of Technology
Party Discipline: U Aung Aung
International Relations: U Htin Lin U, 3d year Mathematics, University of Rangoon
Auditor: U Nay Tun U, 3d year Economics, Distance Teaching Class
Information: U Naing Win, 6th year Mechanical, Rangoon Institute of Technology
Finance: U Tun Kyi, B. Economics

People's Power Party

BK0211080388 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Text] The People's Power Party, which has its headquarters at Compound No 7, No 2 Aung Sitthi Street, East Gyogon, Insein Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted registration as of 31 October 1988 in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 77 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The People's Power Party has been formed with the following Central Organizing Executive Committee:

Chairman: U Kyee Shein
General Secretary: Dr U Maung Maung, Kyaukpadaung
Joint General Secretary: U Khin Maung, Yamethin
Members: U Maung Maung Latt, B.Sc. Zoology, Toungoo; U Maung Gyi; U Sein Tha Tun; U Ko Ko, B.Sc. Zoology, H.G.P., Mergui; Dr U Tin Hlaing, M.B.B.S., Rangoon; U Win Aung, H.G.P., Mandalay; U Win Nyunt, B.Sc. Geology, Mandalay; U Naing Naing, B.Sc. Physics

Independent Democratic Union Party

BK011111888 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] The Independent Democratic Union Party, which has its headquarters at No 109, (Gyaikthama) Road, No 14 Ward, South Okkalapa Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted registration as of 31 October 1988 in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 72 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Independence Democratic Union Party has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U Kyaw Win, alias writer Nyo Win
Vice Chairman: U Mya Han, solicitor
General Secretary: U Kyi Win, alias writer Tikyi
Joint General Secretary: U Khin Zaw Maung
Treasurer: U Mung Maung
Members: U Soe Myaing, alias writer Soe Myaing; U Thit Lwin; Daw Yin Yin Myint, solicitor; Daw Tin Tin Win; U Zaw Tun

Burmese Women Improvement Union

BK0111112288 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] The Union for the Improvement of Burmese Women, Central Headquarters, which has its headquarters at No 34, Golden Valley Road, Bahan Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted registration as of 31 October 1988 in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 73 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Union for the Improvement of Burmese Women has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Patrons: Daw Khin Kyi Kyi, General Secretary of 1946 Burma Women Congress, Independence Roll of Honor 2nd Class, holder of Naing Ngan Gon Yi title 2nd Class; Daw Khin Myo Myint, B.A. Ed., B. Ed., retired headmistress; Daw Myint Myint Lwin, former chairman of Organization for Women Unity; Daw Khin Myo Yi, former Secretary of Rangoon District; Burma Independence Organization, former Joint Secretary of Women Independence Headquarters of Asia Youth during the Japanese occupation; Daw Hal Hla Myaing, former leader of Organization for Women Unity, Burma
Chairman: Daw Myint Myint of Ava
Vice Chairman-1: Daw Khin Aye Aye of Thingangyun, former executive member from Mandalay, World Peace Congress, Burma
Vice Chairman-2: Daw Aye Myint, alias Daw Myint Myint of Tamwe, R.A.
Vice Chairman-3: Daw Khin Thi of Sanchaung
General Secretary: Daw Aye Aye, alias Daw Aye Mi Cho of Tamwe, LL.B., advocate

Joint General Secretary: Daw Myint Myint Kyi of Pabedan, B.L., LL.B., advocate
Joint General Secretary-2: Daw Mu Mu Kyi of Ahlone, B.D.S., Rangoon
Joint General Secretary-3: Daw Khin Soe Moe Aung of Bahan, B.Sc., solicitor
Joint General Secretary-4: Daw Nwe Nwe Tin of Mingala Taungnyunt, B.Sc. Physics
Treasurer: Daw Myint Aye of Pazundaung, B.A. History, H.G.P., solicitor
Auditor-1: Daw Hla Hla Aye of Thingangyun, B.A. Eco., Japanese diploma
Auditor-2: Daw Mya Mya Thwin of Mayangon, B.A. Philosophy
Information: Daw Mya Thuza of Bahan, final year B. Sc. Chemistry
Members: Daw San San Aye of Sanchaung, B.L., advocate; Daw Khin Khin Pyone of Kemmendine, B.L., solicitor; Daw Htwe Htwe Aung Thein of Thingangyun, B.A. Honors Burmese; Daw Ma Ma Kyu of Thingangyun, final year B.A. Burmese; Daw Khin Myat Nwe of Thuwanna; Daw Thi Thi Ma Aung of Pazundaung, B.Sc. Biology; Daw Tin Tin Win of Pazundaung, B.L., solicitor; Daw Yin Hla of Bahan; Daw Sanda Thaw of Sanchaung, B.Sc. Mathematics; Daw Aye Myint Than of Yenangaung; Daw Khin Thuza of Bahan; Daw Mu Mu Han of Sanchaung; Daw Khin Myo Shin of Bahan; Daw Khin Than Nwe, 4th year B.A. Burmese; Daw Aye Aye Soe of Sanchaung; Daw Khin Le Yi

Kachin National Democracy Congress

BK0211075988 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Text] The Kachin State National Congress for Democracy, KNCD, which has its headquarters at Anna-nine, Pitao village, Myitkyina Township, Kachin State, has been permitted registration as of 31 October 1988 in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 75 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Kachin State National Congress for Democracy has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U U Git Tu
Vice Chairman-1: U La Zaw
Vice Chairman-2: U Kum Sai
General Secretary: U Khun Sa, advocate
Joint Secretary-1: U Laphai La, advocate
Joint Secretary-2: U Maran Zaw
Treasurer: U M. Zau Gaung
Auditor: U M. Thet Nawng
Information-1: U Nyo
Information-2: U Khaw Paung
Central Executive Committee members: U Thwin; U Lamun Htein Nan; U Kyin Kham Gam; U Lakun Zau Khun; U Lakha La; U Shat Myint Naw; U Maru Wan; U Kum Tun Gum

Democratic Party for Youth Society

BK0211080188 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Text] The Democratic Party for Youth Society, which has its headquarters at No 10, Phonggyi Street, Insein Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted registration as of 31 October 1988 in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 76 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Democratic Party for Youth Society has been formed with the following Committee of Patrons and Central Executive Committee:

Committee of Patrons: U Soe Maung, ex-member of Main Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League [AFPFL], AFPFL organizer for Insein Township; Bo Mya Kyin, ex-company leader of Pya-Le-Htu-Htaung-Ye 5th Regiment, official of Asian Youth, Taikkyi; U Tint Lwin, B.Sc Botany

Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U Maung Maung Zaw

Vice Chairman: Daw Moe Moe U

General Secretary: U Maung Maung Khaing

Joint General Secretary: U Myo Myint Aung

Treasurer: Daw Aye Aye Tun

Organization: U Ye Htut

Public Relations: U Zaw Thein

Members: U Thant Zaw; U Tin Maung Tun; Daw Khin Thi Lwin

Commission Announces Registration of 78 Parties

BK0111115188 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 1 Nov 88

["Press Release No 39/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 31 October—the 6th day of the waning moon of Thading-yut, 1350 Burmese Era"]

[Text] As of 28 October, 69 political parties have been allowed to register with this commission in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law. The following political parties were allowed registration today, 31 October:

1. Students Revolutionary Party for Democracy [SRPD]
2. Independent Democratic Union Party
3. Union for the Improvement of Burmese Women, Central Headquarters
4. Northern Shan State Youth Unity and Development Organization
5. The Kachin State National Congress for Democracy [KNCD]
6. Democratic Party for Youth Society
7. People's Power Party [PPP]
8. Union Stability Party
9. The Arakan National Unity Organization

As of today, 78 political parties have registered with this commission.

More Political Parties Issue Programs, Aims

People's Progressive, Freedom Front

BK3010123588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 29 oct 88

["Press Release No 34/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 29 October 1988—the 4th day of the waning moon of Thadingyut, 1350 Burmese Era"]

[Text] 1. The following are the extracts of the objectives and future programs of the People's Progressive and Freedom Democracy Front, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 14-B, Pyithaya Street, 16th Ward, Yankin Township, Rangoon Division.

2. Objectives:

- A. To work together with the people for the strengthening and flourishing of progress, which is a national requirement, and freedom endowed with the essence of democracy, which is the main requirement of the people;
- B. To work with devotion by joining hands with the local people for social harmony and the building of democracy nationwide from the wards and villages grass-roots level;
- C. To work together with the national people for the realization of national unity by adopting viable systems through the democratic process;
- D. To work for the emergence and realization of a new public law which is drafted to embody the true opinion of the people; and
- E. To build peace at home and internationally, and while working for the development of democracy, to work for the realization of new systems in economy, social relations, education, defense, health, and measures to raise the standard of living which are of international standards and which contribute to progress and independence.

3. Work programs:

- A. To work realistically and continuously for the building of democracy, social harmony, and social welfare at primary ward and village levels, and in townships, and states and divisions;
- B. To pursue peaceful coexistence and peace both at home and abroad;
- C. To create necessary conditions that would enable the entire people to draft, prepare, and promulgate a new state constitution;
- D. To work together with the people in the national development tasks;
- E. To lay down a new people's economic program that is fair and free and do whatever is necessary for the realization of that program;
- F. To strive to the utmost to build the country into an industrialized nation of international standards and into a high-level, modernized agriculture country;

G. To carry out all the tasks that are directed at achieving national unity;

H. To work together with the people in defending and safeguarding the country from any threat or danger that arises; and

I. To lend a helping hand to, and to join in the efforts of individuals, organizations, and governments who work in the interests of the country in building a new nation.

Democratic Labor Party

BK0111134588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 31 Oct 88

["Press Release No 38/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 31 October—the 6th day of the waning moon of Thadingyut, 1350 Burmese Era"]

[Text] 1. The following are the extracts of the objectives and future programs of the Democratic Labor Party, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 59, Ledaungkan Street, Thingangyun Township, Rangoon Division.

2. Objectives

- A. Lasting sovereignty of the state.
- B. Establishment of an industrially developed country which can ensure food, clothes, and shelter for the country's people.
- C. Unity of all national people of the union.
- D. To obtain internal peace.
- E. Genuine democracy for the citizens.
- F. Full enjoyment of basic human rights by the citizens.
- G. World peace and friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation with other countries based on equality.
- H. To practice a policy of independent and strict neutrality; to observe and practice the principles of the Bandung Conference based on peaceful coexistence and basic principles of the United Nations Charter.

3. Work Programs

- A. To reconstruct a progressive and modern economic system after studying the progressive economic policies of the economically developed countries.
- B. To obtain international expertise and cooperation in laying down economic policies for the development of the country.
- C. To remove wrong and backward economic policies and to construct Burma as a modern and industrially developed country.
- D. To nurture in citizens the spirit to earn a good livelihood; to earn one's living through one's own physical and mental capabilities and education; to earn a good livelihood which considers the interests of all; to earn wages according to one's own labor and education; and to remove tendencies of acquiring the benefits of others through unjust means and a corrupt spirit.

Main Antifascist Freedom League

*BK0211093088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 1 Nov 88*

["Press Release No 41/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 1 November 1988—the 7th day of the waning moon of Thadingyut, 1350 Burmese Era"]

[Text] 1. The following are the extracts of the objectives and future programs of the Union of Burma Main Antifascist People's Freedom League [AFPFL], which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 95A, Shwegondine Road, Bahan Township, Rangoon Division.

2. Objectives

A. To foster among the people an eternal spirit that reflects the AFPFL and that opposes fascism and dictatorship;

B. To bring an end to the long-lasting insurgency inside Burma and to build peace in the country through dialogue;

C. To build national unity, eliminate chauvinism, and maintain, through weal and woe, just and equal relations among the national people regardless of race or religion;

D. Foreign Affairs: To establish close friendly relations with neighboring Asian countries in accordance with the five Bandung Conference principles and to practice a neutral policy internationally;

E. Economic development: With a view to making Burma prosperous, to cooperate in economic manners with countries belonging to the Commonwealth, the EEC, ASEAN, and other economic blocs;

F. Economic Policy: To work to rapidly redevelop this country in accordance with an economic system that involves:

- a. The public sector;
- b. The cooperatives sector;
- c. The joint ventures; and
- d. The private sector.

3. Work programs

A. To work toward providing just and fitting compensation or grants to all the people who through various means have lost their lives, funds, and property;

B. Emergency arrangements for the people: To work toward ensuring that the people, in any area, will be able to freely buy, whenever needed, consumer and household goods as well as basic foodstuffs at cheap prices;

C. Freedom of speech, freedom to march in procession, and democratic rights: As genuine democracy is the only guarantee for the people to fully enjoy human rights, efforts will be made to revive democratic rights within the Union of Burma and to establish a democratic country;

D. Education aimed at making the country prosperous: To work for the establishment of a free and compulsory education system that will be effective and practical in furthering the interests of the state and that is based on the principle of applied science and technical know-how;

E. Health: Efforts will be made to ensure that free medical rights are available to the people, regardless of social class or stratum, and to ensure that people enjoy the fruits of advancement of medical science;

F. Production—workers and peasants: To work through democratic means to safeguard the genuine rights of workers, peasants, and others of all social strata.

Parties Demand Interim Government, Negotiations

*BK021113088 Hong Kong AFP in English 1104 GMT
2 Nov 88*

[Text] Rangoon, Nov 2 (AFP)—Registered political parties in Burma have renewed demands for the formation of an interim government and called for negotiations with the ruling military junta, opposition sources said Wednesday.

The demands, issued Tuesday during negotiations among political parties to form a united front, were conveyed to the State Sangha (Monkhood) Association and to junta leader General Saw Maung, the sources added.

The Buddhist body issued a statement September 20 urging "both sides" to solve problems facing Burma through negotiations.

Gen. Saw Maung, who seized power in a September 18 coup, said in a September 23 nationwide speech that he had "respectfully noted" the monks call.

However, there have been no meetings between the government and the registered parties to date.

The number of political parties registered by the State Election Commission had reached 88 by Tuesday, the state press said. Some 45 of these parties began negotiating for a united front earlier this month.

Authorities Release 44 Detainees in Mandalay

*BK0111150288 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 1 Nov 88*

[Text] In Mandalay, those people detained for security reasons have been investigated and released.

Accordingly, on 31 October, a total of 44 detainees made up of 36 men and 8 women, including 11 male students and 4 female students, have been released and sent home after they have been given a talk by the Northwest Military Command Deputy Commander Colonel Min Thein.

Students Leave Border Area To Return to Cities
*BK0211080988 Hong Kong AFP in English 0652 GMT
2 Nov 88*

[Excerpts] Thay Baw Bo, Burma, Nov 2 (AFP)—Hundreds of students have returned to Rangoon and other cities after fleeing to rebel guerrilla camps on the Thai-Burmese border, student leaders said at this frontier camp, confirming reports from Rangoon.

"Some of our followers are getting discouraged. We're trying to control the situation," said a student leader who would only identify himself as "Chippy."

"We students are leading the struggle. We don't want to make the wrong step and lose it," he added in a recent interview near the Thay Baw Bo Karen rebel camp, where the number of students has dropped from around 2,000 to 1,500.

But insurgent leaders and students remaining on the border say they are still pressing for an alliance to take the jungle guerrilla struggle into central Burma, controlled by the military junta based in Rangoon.

Rangoon Radio has reported that rebels are beginning to push into Burma's interior from border bases, attacking government troops.

Saw Ba Thin, general secretary of the ethnic Karen guerrilla movement, said students trained by his group had in mid-October attacked the town hall in Thaton, 120 kms (75 miles) east of Rangoon, killing five Burmese officers.

In small groups, about 50 people have already infiltrated central Burma after being trained to use hand grenades and explosives, Karen leader Bo Mya said in a recent interview at his Manerplaw headquarters on the border.

The National Democratic Front (NDF), which groups 10 ethnic insurgencies, decided at a meeting in October to form an alliance with students seeking armed revolution as well as expatriate Burmese groups, NDF joint secretary Nai Chan Toia said at Manerplaw.

The NDF also vowed to increase attacks by its combined 15-25,000 guerrillas against the 180,000-strong Burmese Army.

Many students and expatriate groups are from the ethnic Burman majority with whom the insurgents, some fighting since Burma became independent in 1948, have failed to form links.

But factional tension among the students and problems between Karen rebels and Burman students who say they must be free of Karen control threaten to torpedo the alliance.

Gen. Bo Mya said the students are free to act independently and have a separate camp. He said they would get training but that the Karens, who have no foreign support and complain of low supplies, did not have weapons for them.

The students would have to steal weapons from Burmese troops, he said. [passage omitted on background material]

Chippy said the problem was that students were anxious for armed revolution and not willing to wait on the border.

Karen officials said they welcome the students but find it hard to decide on training and tactics because they are divided into factions.

Said Pulaw Kwa, the Karen head of Thay Baw Bo camp: "They have no plans because after having breakfast, they only quarrel. Maybe 300 from here have gone back with their own mission of attacking."

The Karens have given the students land near Thay Baw Bo to set up an independent camp. Chippy said students had cleared the new camp out of jungle and were living in barrack-like huts.

Students and Karen officials said the students are unarmed, relying on the Karen troops for security.

Dr. Myint Cho, who oversees the medical situation at both Thay Baw Bo and Kle Day camp further north on the border, said at Kle Day 10 percent of the students had fallen ill from malaria.

Some students, mostly ethnic Karens staying at the Kle Day camp north of Thay Baw Bo on the border, have already fought or joined the Karen army.

Saw Mya Aung, 24, from Pa-an in eastern Burma in Karen State, said he was among some 50 students at the front when Karen troops retook the Methawe trading post held by the Burmese since 1984.

13 Arsonists Arrested in South Okkalapa
*BK3010143588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 30 Oct 88*

[Excerpts] Thirteen persons who set fire to, destroyed, and looted No 1 Si-Man-Gane Ward of South Okkalapa Township were arrested by the township people's police force and security personnel on 25 October. [passage omitted on names of arsonists]

Legal action has been taken against these people.

Cambodia

SPK Reports Details of Hun Sen Stopover in Hanoi

BK0211055088 Phnom Penh SPK in French
0417 GMT 2 Nov 88

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 Nov (SPK)—On his way to Paris, Hun Sen, PRK Council of Ministers chairman and foreign minister, stopped over in Hanoi on 31 October and 1 November, reports our correspondent.

During his stay, Hun Sen was received by Nguyen Van Linh, CPV Central Committee general secretary, who reaffirmed the solidarity and support of the Vietnamese party, government, and people for the Cambodian people's just cause. The Vietnamese leader highly appreciated the PRK's judicious stand and goodwill on a solution to the Cambodian problem and wished that this would lead, during the next Hun Sen-Sihanouk meeting, to an equitable political solution to the Cambodian problem in conformity with the aspiration and interests of the Cambodian people and of peace in Southeast Asia.

Hun Sen also met with Pham Van Dong and Le Duc Tho, both CPV Central Committee advisers, and Nguyen Co Thach, Political Bureau member, Council of Ministers vice chairman, and SRV foreign minister. He received an FRG delegation led by Egon Buhr, member of the Presidium of International Socialist Parliamentarians and member of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, on a visit to Vietnam.

Hun Sen was greeted and seen off in Hanoi by Do Muoi, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and Council of Ministers chairman.

Planning Ministry Official on Aid, Economy

BK0111121688 Hong Kong AFP in English
1126 GMT 1 Nov 88

[By Jean-Claude Chapon]

[Text] Phnom Penh, Nov 1 (AFP)—The Vietnamese-backed government in Cambodia is to introduce a very liberal code for foreign investment by mid-1989 at the latest, a senior official of the Planning Ministry said here.

In an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, Hul Lim, head of the Ministry's Department for International Cooperation, also said the Phnom Penh authorities "hope to obtain substantial aid from Western countries, including the United States, once there is a political solution to Cambodia's problems."

Politicians here and those connected with the economy hope that the talks between Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen and former ruler Prince Norodom Sihanouk which begin in Paris on Saturday will lead to progress towards a settlement.

Cambodia's serious economic difficulties, notably in agriculture, are blamed on resistance guerrilla activity in certain areas, diplomatic isolation since Vietnam toppled the Khmer Rouge in January 1979 and installed the present government, and poor weather in recent years which damaged crops.

Mr. Lim said Western aid could be channelled in three ways: by direct government assistance, through non-governmental organisations and through private enterprise.

To this effect, the government is drawing up for publication "as soon as possible" a code of investment which should not be greatly different from that introduced recently by Vietnam, he said.

It would favour foreign companies setting up in Cambodia, either in joint ventures with local public or private firms, or establishing a wholly-owned subsidiary.

Mr. Lim said Western aid of at least 500 million U.S. dollars a year to meet essential needs in virtually every field would be required to get the economy moving again, but it should concentrate on agriculture, and especially rice cultivation.

According to Planning Ministry figures, Cambodia produced slightly less than two million tonnes of paddy rice last year, and the target for the current year is 2.6 million tonnes, enough to achieve food self-sufficiency.

However diplomatic sources here said this target would be difficult to meet, because of a lack of irrigation from rivers such as the Mekong, and harassment by the armed opposition led by the Khmer Rouge, the main partner in the United Nations-recognised resistance coalition which also includes supporters of Prince Sihanouk and of former Prime Minister Son Sann.

Mr. Lim admitted that sabotage occurred in several regions which was difficult to combat.

It did not have a permanent effect, but the resistance "destroy material and wage psychological warfare to stop farmers from working," he said.

Experts from Western organisations working in Cambodian agriculture said the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge have substantial funds which enable them to buy rice from growers for more than the price offered by the government.

Outside aid worth some 20 million dollars a year comes mainly from non-government organizations and international bodies such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organisation and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

In 1981 aid to Cambodia exceeded 100 million dollars, Mr. Lim said.

Socialist countries provide free assistance, the amount of which is confidential, he added. It concerns health resources, consumer goods and construction.

Heng Samrin Addresses District Cadres
BK2910111388 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Speech by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, at opening of the first congress of district cadres in Phnom Penh on 28 October—recorded]

[Text] I am very happy to take part in this congress, our first national congress of district cadres. In the past, we only held this type of congress at regional levels. Therefore, this congress is very important and in accordance with the Central Committee's spirit where the central level controls provinces and districts; provinces control districts and communes; and districts control communes, villages, and solidarity production groups. We can say that the overall situation of the Cambodian revolution is firm and moving forward. The self-reliant spirit has been further strengthened and expanded. The awareness of the value of all tasks, the confidence in the Cambodian revolution's own forces and each individual's strength, and the bright sentiments of the Cambodia-Vietnam relation of solidarity have further increased.

However, compared to the revolution's requirements, the speed of this development is not yet fast enough. It requires a set period of time to build an absolute position of strength and advantage, and win a clear victory for the revolution. On the basis of the revolution's position of strength and advantage, we got to a stage in which we sit at a negotiating table and put forward our successive goodwill proposals, among which are the national reconciliation policy, the proposal on solving the Cambodian problem politically, and the PRK's 7-point position. Our aim is to find peace for the people, reconcile the nation, gather human and material resources for building the nation and country, and contribute to building peace in the region and the world.

In sum, our goodwill to solve the Cambodian problem peacefully has brought increasing and wide sympathy and support for the PRK. This has enabled us to join with the common and current world tendency for progress and development, which is moving toward detente. We have further vigorously strengthened, expanded, and safeguarded the relations of solidarity among the three Indochinese countries, with the Soviet Union, fraternal socialist countries, and peace-loving movements the world over.

Beloved comrades: In the past, district authorities have gone through good changes in their tasks of leading, guiding, expanding the economy, vigorously promoting

production, and raising the people's living standards. A number of districts have started to analyze and pinpoint special conditions and their localities' positions of strength and weakness. On this basis, the districts set the direction for their work and the necessary and urgent tasks to expand the economic, social, and cultural sectors. Many districts have provided leadership and guidance on intensive cultivation, extending the cultivation season, building small and medium waterworks, and using fertilizers and new seeds. This has been welcomed and followed by the people and the masses with fair results. The people's moral and material living standards have been improved. The face of rural areas has gradually changed. This has increased the confidence in the new regime of the people and the masses, who strive to take part in the three revolutionary movements and fulfill their duties as citizens. Many districts have taken a step to simplify their working procedure and collective and local living conditions. A number of districts have implemented with fair results a regime of collective work, collective living, and self-criticism and criticism. This has created unity within the party and state authorities and enabled the revolutionary movements to achieve fair progress and development. The people, the masses, and state authorities have been closely bound together.

Beloved comrades: Concerning the direction of the tasks to build and strengthen district authorities in the coming years, congress has discussed and debated every aspect of the plan of the party Central Committee Secretariat. Here I would like to stress a few of the major points.

The requirements for the development of the revolution in its new phase demand that district authorities fulfill the necessary requirement, namely continuing to further raise the competence and quality of organizations of the party and state authorities and mass organizations so they are strong enough to lead every task in the districts. Along with this, careful and timely leadership should be provided in every task to build and strengthen firm localities. To achieve this we should quickly set up organizational networks at the district level. First of all, we should strive to set up a provisional party committee in every district, ward, and provincial seat throughout the country and ensure that it has sufficient members to be allocated responsible tasks of leading important departments and localities. By the end of 1989, nearly every commune and ward should have party chapters, and the majority of villages should have party members and core groups.

We should continue to strengthen and complete district people's revolutionary committees and raise the quality of cadres working in central services and institutions of districts, wards, and provincial seats. First of all, we should strengthen district party offices, organization commissions, military and police establishments, district people's revolutionary committee offices, and agriculture and trade offices. We should select core cadres who possess good character, who are competent, and

who can be trusted by the people. At the same time, related establishments of higher levels should plan to open short and long training courses to enable district cadres to understand their vocation and profession and know how to work.

We should change working procedures and raise leadership quality. We should provide guidance in every field of districts' party chapters and people's revolutionary committees in accordance with the following goals. Provincial, district, and municipal party chapters are responsible for training district, ward, and municipal cadres in their duties and working procedures, as well as methodology which should be pointed out to establishments around districts, communes, and villages.

The Central Committee's Organization Commission should revise and fix the role and duty of party chapters in districts, wards, and provincial seats appropriate with the development and progress in the new situation to supersede previous decision No 204 of the Central Organization Commission. Districts should provide leadership in every field with plans and working programs set up for each year, half-year, quarter, and month. These should be properly carried out. The task of researching, grasping the situation, and providing information to serve the leadership's requirements of district party chapters should be well carried out. Important core tasks in each phase should be well grasped. Leadership and guidance should be provided through gatherings to timely solve and achieve major tasks. Model localities should be set up to draw experience for collective leadership. Working relations among district party chapters, people's revolutionary committees, and mass organizations should be correctly solved based on a clear definition of the duty, right, and power of each organization. First of all, district party chapters should have a good grasp of the function, right, and power of each organization, followed by the selection and training of cadres to properly lead these organizations in accordance with their duties. Along with this, the 4-point working procedure, set up by the central level, should be strictly adhered to. District authorities are the immediate superiors of localities. Therefore, districts have a major responsibility in strengthening localities, communes, and villages.

Therefore, people's revolutionary committees and organizations in districts should have concrete and detailed plans to strengthen localities. They should constantly inspect and provide assistance to localities, particularly those in remote areas and major localities with complex problems which allow the enemies to operate. To be centers providing leadership and guidance in every field, district party chapters should seek cooperation among all forces in the area to create a combined force to contribute to strengthening communes and villages. Attention should be paid to selecting good persons to fill the ranks of cadres, core groups, militiamen, and commune and village police. People with inadequate competence and with changing quality and weak fighting spirit should be

expelled from the ranks of leading cadres. Efforts should be made to promote those cadres who have gone through genuine trying and fighting experiences; to promote those with a high opinion, a high stand, a fighting spirit, and good character who are capable of achieving every task with hope to the future.

District party chapters are fully responsible for recruiting soldiers and managing the armed forces. They should be masters, grasp the enemies' situation, and lead attacks against the enemies and their movements. District armed forces should be sufficiently strong enough to move around and fight the enemies in the area. Revolutionary vigilance should be constantly heightened in preparing to attack the enemies. We should be masters and set up plans and fighting cooperation among districts, communes, villages, and all forces stationed in the districts. Combined forces of the people in entire districts should be promoted in attacking the enemies through every form. Advantageous positions of the people to ambush and isolate the enemies should be created.

District party chapters should penetrate deep and be well in control of the security forces. They should set up appropriate plans to uncover and uproot hidden enemies, score high marks, and thwart the enemies' psychological warfare and spying activities to ensure security and social order in all the districts. Hidden ringleaders and the enemies' armed guerrillas—who create oppression and fear among the people—should be uprooted. Good cooperation between the two forces, the Army and police—which have a common task of fighting the enemies to defend the people—should be absolutely maintained.

All strata of people, including monks, should be encouraged to carry out proselytizing work among people misled by the enemies. Attention should be paid to propaganda to show Pol Pot soldiers that the world, like the entire Cambodian people, hate them; therefore, their only way out is to surrender to revolutionary state authorities and return to their families and the people.

District party chapters should pay attention to implementing well the rear battlefield policy toward combatants' families, disabled combatants, and families of K-5 workers and fallen combatants. They should think of necessary and real demands in the daily life of these people. They should clearly realize that this has a direct influence on the battle and on the building of armed forces.

Concerning production work, district party chapters and people's revolutionary committees should conduct research and discuss the situation's special character and the localities strong and weak points, and use this as a basis to set the direction of economic expansion now and in the future. Villages and communes should have concrete plans concerning the cultivated area and the yield. They should practice intensive cultivation, extend the cultivation season, use fertilizers and new seeds, and

build small and medium waterworks. They should pay attention to building communications, trade, health, and education networks for expanding good cultural traditions and mass artistic activities to gradually raise the people's moral and material standards. We should make our cadres realize that only when we fulfill the people's appropriate demands concerning housing, clothing, education, health, leisure, and communications lines can workers provide a stable labor, and can there be political unity and strong ideology.

Our people, particularly those in rural areas, currently want schools, hospitals, markets, monasteries, protective forces, and good cadres. These are fine demands. We should do what the people want, and do it well. This is the factor ensuring our victories in the past as in the future. The people always follow our party and state by carrying out their duties toward the state. Therefore our state, in carrying out its duty, should create good changes and favorable conditions for the people in return. This has a strong influence on the people's confidence in our new regime. We should intensify efforts in propaganda and education on the policies of the party and state and the situation and tasks in the new phase. We should raise the nationalist and self-reliant spirit; have firm confidence in our own strength, the Armed Forces, and leadership of the party and state; and increase solidarity and firm unity around the party's leadership.

Provinces should clearly delegate authority and the right to decide to districts. Districts should clearly delegate authority to localities so that all levels heighten the spirit of responsibility for their tasks. We should overcome the phenomenon of waiting and relying on higher levels, and the idea of looking down on ourselves. Raising nationalist spirit should be linked to the spirit of international solidarity, chiefly with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and fraternal socialist countries. It should be clearly realized that what we have achieved in the past 10 years is a very precious achievement of the entire party, Armed Forces, and people. This cannot be separated from the great assistance of the parties and people of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries.

Based on objectivity and subjectivity, experiences, and understanding gathered during the past 10 years, we shall overcome all difficulties and obstacles to assume revolutionary tasks ourselves and lead our noble revolutionary cause to the definitive victory. This is in accordance with the law governing the development of a revolution. In the end, the revolutionary cause of a people and of a nation depends on that people. Building and strengthening district authorities is an issue of utmost strategic importance in the cause of building and defending the motherland.

More than ever, the comrades present at this congress will be leading cadres who will achieve these tasks. Best wishes to all the comrades for good health and success in creating many new results from now until the end of the year and in the coming years. [Applause]

Heng Samrin Addresses Police Meeting
*BK3110142388 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 30 Oct 88*

[Text] A meeting was held at the Chatomuk Conference Hall on the afternoon of 29 October, closing the conference on the 10-year emulation achievements of the People's Police Forces [PPF] throughout the country. Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, was in attendance.

Also attending in the presidium, among others, were: Comrade Ney Pena, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee's Commission for Propaganda and Education; Comrade Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State and vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Sin Song, minister of interior; Comrade Khang Sarin, chairman of the People's Supreme Court; and the comrades deputy interior ministers and outstanding provincial and municipal police chiefs. The comrades secretaries of various provincial and municipal party committees also attended.

For 5 days, the meeting heard reports summing up achievements of the PPF during the past 10 years, stressing activities in the campaign against the perfidious acts of enemies of all stripes, and pointing out the excellent results of the efforts to ensure the political security and social order for the people. The meeting participants also heard the reports of the police offices of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey and Kompong Thom Provinces which dealt with the good results and experiences in smashing the bandits, cracking down on planted enemy elements, and building forces. As a result of the outstanding activities and achievements made during the past nearly 10 years by units as well as individuals of the PPF, the Council of State decided to confer a national defense medal, first class, on the police office of Phnom Penh City; national defense medals, second class, on the People's Security Departments of the police offices of Preah Vihear, Takeo, and Kompong Chhnang Provinces; and national defense medals, third class, on the People's Police Departments and the Final Analysis Departments [neayokathan picharana sarob] of the police offices of Battambang, Kompong Thom, Kratie, Kampot, and Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Provinces. At the same time, the Council of Ministers decided to confer the "Determined To Win" banners on the People's Security Department and police office of Phnom Penh City; the 10-year victory banners on 5 provincial and municipal units; citation certificates and letters on 17 units; and rotary banners for 1988 on 5 units. The Interior Ministry decided to confer 10-year victory banners on 22 units outstanding in ensuring political security and social order.

Afterward, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin made the following address to the meeting:

[Begin recording] Throughout the 10-year emulation movement, the growth and fighting quality of our PPF have developed steadily as they successfully implemented the slogan, "The Police Forces Are the Children, Servants, and Protectors of the People," staying close to the people and relying on the people in order to motivate and organize them into joining the work of ensuring political security and social order.

Our PPF have been incessantly strengthened in all fields in order to become the real revolutionary forces equipped with a strong political stance, good morality, great fighting character, and high sense of discipline worthy of being the sharp instrument of the party in the struggle to counter the enemy espionage war, root out hidden enemy agents, crush the counterrevolutionaries, fight all kinds of crimes, and maintain security and order in the society.

Based on facts collected over the past 10 years, the PPF have overcome all difficulties and made great sacrifices in seizing one victory after another over the three reactionary Khmer groups, gradually frustrating their aggressive and subversive maneuvers, contributing to the firm defense of the revolutionary gains, growing steadily, and stepping forward toward assuming full responsibility for the national defense cause.

On the basis of the new advantage formed by the Cambodia-Vietnam and Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos alliances of solidarity, the PPF emulation movement has produced many excellent examples in terms of both units and individuals.

I take this opportunity on behalf of the party Central Committee and Council of State to express the warmest welcome and greetings to the 10-year emulation achievements of the Cambodian PPF. [applause]

Reviewing the past 10 years, after we started rebuilding our country from scratch, we clearly see that the Cambodian revolution has won monumental successes in all fields. After 10 years of rebirth, we are now facing a new turning point in the development of quality, as the personal forces of the Cambodian revolution are stepping forward toward assuming full responsibility for their own revolutionary tasks. During the past 10 years, therefore, the Cambodian people as a whole have fought resolutely to defend their rights, freedom, independence, and revolutionary gains, and to restore and develop their country.

Following the victory of the 1984-85 dry season campaign during which the bases of all three groups of enemies along the border were completely dismantled thus creating a new turning point on the battlefield, the enemy scheme was to split their forces into small groups to conduct a guerrilla war in an attempt to capture

villages and communes and carry on their maneuvers. However, to date, not only have they failed to realize their perfidious tricks, but they have also been facing the bitter resistance of the whole people with our PPF as the support.

Throughout the past 10 years of tempering and fighting, our Cambodian revolutionary Armed Forces, particularly our PPF, have grown up and become mature both quantitatively and qualitatively, maintaining the position of mastery both along the border and in the interior of the country. The steady growth of the Cambodian Armed Forces has created favorable conditions for the Vietnamese volunteer troops to successfully carry out their internationalist obligation in Cambodia, enabling them to proceed with seven partial withdrawals so far; the seventh withdrawal being the largest pullout involving 50,000 troops together with their High Command.

Because security has been ensured throughout the country, all other tasks—economic, social, and cultural—have also made great progress. Revolutionary organizations in all sectors—party, state and mass organizations—have been set up and gradually strengthened and expanded from central down to the grass-roots levels, guaranteeing more and more firmly the duty of controlling the whole national society.

On the basis of the revolution's positions of strength and victory and through the global trend in the world of favoring the revolution, we have entered the stage of fighting and negotiating at the same time. With the goodwill of seeking peace for the people and realizing national reconciliation in order to muster both material and human resources for national reconstruction, the PRK has joined the negotiating table by putting forward one goodwill proposal after another, such as the policy on national reconciliation, the proposal on the solution to the Cambodian problem, and the 7-point position of the PRK. Because of this, the world has voiced broad approval and great support for us. The prestige of our state has soared in the international arena, for our revolution has been able to link itself to the common trend of the world. The solidarity of the three Indochinese countries has steadily developed and firmly strengthened, as has the solidarity between the three countries and the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. Our enemies have been plagued with serious rifts and splits. The Pol Potists and their Beijing bosses have become isolated more than ever before. The world community opposes the return to power of the genocidal Pol Pot regime. Through recent talks we can clearly see the reactionary colors of the enemies and their unchanged strategic maneuvers in attempting to topple the PRK regime both immediately and on a long-term basis.

Therefore, to promote dialogue and to prepare conditions for an eventual political solution, we must try to consolidate revolutionary organizations; build strong

forces; recruit strong soldiers, policemen, and militiamen; and build strong communes and villages. It is imperative to increase the people's faith in the new regime by correctly implementing all party lines, having the people's interests at heart, and helping the people meet their legitimate needs. We should do whatever the people know how to do and have the possibilities of doing, and we should do it well. Respect and love the people. Rely on the people and use them as the foundation. Absolutely refrain from persecuting or exploiting the people. All this has ensured our past successes, and will bring us new ones. Therefore, for the immediate future, what we must do is attack the enemies. Attacking the enemies outside the defense perimeters must go along with the drive to uproot the enemies in the villages and communes and to proselytize them. It is imperative to intensify propaganda and make the Pol Potists realize that they are detested by the world's people and the Cambodian people. Their only way out is to surrender to the revolutionary authorities and return to their families and the people's fold. It is imperative to vigorously whip up hatred and resentment for the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique.

In summary, the fundamental maneuvers of the enemies remain unchanged, but their tactics have undergone a gradual change and have become more perfidious. Therefore, now more than ever, it is imperative to vigorously and simultaneously accelerate the attacks against the enemies on battlefields everywhere in order to tie up the forces of the enemies and prevent them from rearing their heads at will. The party committees have the duty of providing direct leadership for military and security operations, organizing political and ideological activities, and building the Armed Forces—military, police, and militia—by combining them well with the task of consolidating the localities.

In addition to the attacks against the enemies, a determined campaign must be launched to crack down on and reduce to a minimum all law breaking activities detrimental to order and safety in the society, something which might affect the people's faith in our new regime. Combine the propaganda and education efforts toward revolutionary vigilance and patriotism with propaganda aimed at impregnating the people with the state laws, making each citizen have a basic grasp of laws, consciously implement his duty, and actively join in maintaining the good order and safety of the society. PPF cadres and combatants must be models for the people and increase their quality and efficiency in the attacks against the enemies. To realize this, it is imperative to firmly grasp the situation of the enemies and devise appropriate attack tactics for each target, tactics that are timely and suitable for the prevailing terrain. Rely on the people and agitate the masses into vigorously and deeply participating in attacking the enemies, flushing out planted enemy agents, and proselytizing enemy elements.

For the immediate future, it is imperative to pay attention to strengthening the existing police organizations

and closely focusing on the party building task, regarding it as the key factor in building a politically, ideologically, and organizationally strong PPF. Avoid such unhealthy phenomena as regionalism, sycophantism, graft, and corrupt practices that would harm internal unity and reduce the people's faith. Pay attention to training, testing, and tempering cadres, party members, and combatants. At the same time, overcome such phenomena as mandarinism, aloofness from the masses, breaches of discipline and revolutionary ethics, hesitation before difficulties, and lack of resolute stances and views.

Dear comrades and friends, at the stage of struggle in the new situation where fighting takes place simultaneously with negotiations and where Cambodian forces themselves are stepping forward toward assuming full responsibility of their own revolutionary tasks, all our cadres and combatants must double their efforts to fulfill all tasks entrusted by the party and people on the basis of all experiences and understandings collected over the past 10 years. In fact, during this period, thanks to the immense efforts of the party, Armed Forces, and people as a whole under the correct leadership of the KPRP together with the direct, considerable, and effective assistance of the cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army and the assistance of other socialist countries with the Soviet Union as the pillar and of other progressive countries, international organizations, and peoples the world over, we have already built the fundamental position of the revolution. On this position, the personal forces of the Cambodian revolution are displaying possibilities of advancing toward independently assuming their own revolutionary tasks in accordance with the law of development of the revolution which says: The revolutionary cause of a nation is ultimately realized by that nation. Only by striving to fulfill a task ourselves can we truly appreciate the value of the task. Only by developing the task can we have confidence in our own strength. For this reason, it is imperative to oppose the spirit of self-depreciation, the spirit of relying on someone else's knowledge and lack of initiatives; to hold aloft solidarity around party leadership, to enhance the spirit of proletarian internationalist solidarity, to increase and sharpen the determination and will to fight, and to consolidate organizations and cadres so that they perform all political tasks enthusiastically and effectively and pay attention to serving the people. Encourage and educate the masses in vigorously implementing the three revolutionary movements and create immense and profound combined forces in order to bring our noble revolutionary cause toward definitive victory.

For example, for the time being concentrate on mopping up the enemies and creating favorable conditions for production, ensuring a peaceful life for the people, and creating real revolutionary forces in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the forthcoming 7 January national day.

Once again, on behalf of the party and state, I wish all comrades the best of health and successes in all tasks. Now more than ever, the comrades who represent the

PPF and other sectors, you who are the emulative combatants, must set examples in developing more and greater feats in carrying out all tasks entrusted by the party and people. [applause]

Through all of you, I convey my warmest greetings to all cadres and combatants in the PPF throughout the country, to the disabled combatants, and to the families of combatants killed in the cause of the motherland and in defense of the people. [applause] [end recording]

In conclusion, Comrade Sin Song made a closing speech in a joyous atmosphere permeated with a high sense of responsibility.

1 SRV Division, 2 Battalion Commanders Killed
BK3010002088 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] On 21 October, a car driving a Vietnamese division commander along Route 10 from Pailin to Tang Roloem was completely destroyed in a land mine attack launched by our National Army west of Chamka Chek hill. Pailin battlefield. We killed four passengers, including the division commander and two battalion commanders, and destroyed all of the guns, ammunition, and war materiel in the car.

Indonesia

Alatas on Murdani's Remarks on Straits Closure
BK3110141288 Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN
in Indonesian 26 Oct 88 pp 1, 12

[Text] Jakarta, 26 October—Foreign Minister Ali Alatas has clarified the statement issued by Defense and Security Minister L.B. Murdani in Bali on Monday [24 October] to the effect that the closure of the Lombok and Sunda Straits was Indonesia's sovereign right in his meeting with the visiting Australian foreign minister, Senator Gareth Evans.

Alatas made this disclosure to Indonesian and Australian journalists in Jakarta on Tuesday afternoon.

"We believe that the two straits fall under a different category from the Malacca Straits, which is clearly an international sea lane. The Lombok and Sunda Straits are part of Indonesia's archipelagic waters and this fact is recognized by the new Convention of the Law of the Sea. Therefore, the two straits are part of our national waters, or if not fully recognized as our national waters, they are the so-called insular waters. General Murdani may have described the term our sovereign right in this context in his short statement", Alatas said.

However, Alatas admitted that the two straits still constitute sensitive waters in the Convention of the Law of the Sea. There is a clause in the Convention which stipulates the existence of innocent passage [two preceding words in English] traversing the insular waters.

Insular nations are obliged to facilitate the passage of ships along the sea-lanes [two preceding words in English] in the context of the innocent passage without hurting their own rights over the territorial waters.

As to why these straits are still considered to be a legal gray area [three preceding words in English] or sensitive waters, Alatas said that Indonesia is still deliberating its national laws on sea-lanes. The government has not yet ratified the laws because even the Convention of the Law of the Sea has not yet been ratified by a number of countries, either.

"Therefore, I explained to Australian Foreign Minister Evans that the temporary closure of the two straits was based on that consideration and was not aimed at obstructing international shipping normally passing the two straits. The temporary closure was only meant to avert any danger which might have affected the passing ships when the naval exercise took place", Alatas said.

Alatas said Indonesia, as it always did in the past, will provide a solution to this problem. "I believe the problem is getting clearer now. Probably there was a little misunderstanding in the past. We have no intention whatsoever of permanently closing the straits", said Alatas. To his knowledge, there has been no objection from the Australian side on this matter and they merely asked for an explanation.

Three countries had sent diplomatic notes to the Foreign Affairs Department asking for an explanation for Indonesia's closure of the two straits. Alatas told newsmen that Australia, the FRG, and the United States had sent notes requesting explanation, not protest notes.

Replying to a question on the possible settlement in Australia of rebel members of the so-called Free Papua Organization, Alatas said he was aware of the issue.

However, Alatas said that Indonesia's stand on this matter is well known, namely, it does not recognize such a movement. "These people are adventurers who like to cause disunity and move about from one country to another. They create troubles everywhere. We are also trying to avoid any possible friction between the Indonesian and Australian Governments if these people are allowed to settle down in Australia", said Alatas.

Alatas Comments on Relations With Australia
BK2910084288 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0700 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 29 (OANA-ANTARA)—President Suharto will visit Australia under the most favourable circumstances contributing to closer relations between the two countries, not the contrary, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said here Friday night.

The head of state has a standing invitation from Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke, which was renewed when Foreign Minister Gareth Evans met the president last Monday.

In response to a question from an MP concerning the death of an Australian citizen, yachtman Blenkinsop, at Serui, Irian Jaya recently, Alatas said there was first a misunderstanding between Indonesia and Australia on the case.

Indonesia at the beginning thought Blenkinsop was a British subject, because he produced only a British passport, and consequently the Indonesian authorities contacted only the British authorities in Indonesia.

It was only later on that Indonesia received a note from Australia saying that Blenkinsop is holder of an Australian passport, and asking why the Australian authorities have not been informed of the case.

The misunderstanding then developed in the press and grew into a serious problem.

The misunderstanding is now settled with the visit of Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans to Jakarta last week, Alatas said.

Indonesia is still convinced that the case was an accident, and not an intention to kill a civilian, he stressed. We will probe into the case through a court of law, he added.

After the necessary explanations had been given to Evans, Alatas was assured by the Australian foreign minister that whatever the verdict of the court, Australia would consider the matter an Indonesian internal affair.

The working session also took up other interesting matters, such as the problem of Vietnamese refugees on Galang Island, and the settlement of the Kampuchean conflict.

With regard to the Kampuchean issue the foreign minister said any international conference on the conflict would fail if what had been decided in the JIM [Jakarta Informal Meeting] is not fully met.

Khmer Rouge's 'Position' in Cambodian Problem
BK0111105688 Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN
in Indonesian 25 Oct 88 p 6

[Editorial: "The Position of the Khmer Rouge in the Solution to the Cambodian Problem"]

[Text] With the planned withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, there seem to be no more obstacles to a solution to the Cambodian problem provided there is a satisfactory answer to two questions for those directly or indirectly involved in the problem, namely, what does the Khmer Rouge want and what shall we do with the Khmer Rouge?

While the first question can be posed to the Khmer Rouge itself, the second question is for all other countries involved in the efforts to try to find an answer. To begin with, there are three other Cambodian groups, namely the Heng Samrin, Son Sann, and Sihanouk groups, followed by Laos, Vietnam, and the ASEAN countries.

Last but not least [four preceding words in English], the second question should also be posed to non-Southeast Asian countries which have thus far extended their support for the warring Cambodian factions in the form of funds and weapons. This question should be directed in particular at the PRC, a country which has provided most funds and weapons to the strongest Cambodian faction, the Khmer Rouge.

There are basically three alternatives to the two above questions. First, the Khmer Rouge must be disbanded. Second, the Khmer Rouge must be isolated after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. Third, the Khmer Rouge must be invited to participate in setting up a new government after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops.

Can the Khmer Rouge be disbanded? Actually, the main objective of Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia is to liquidate the Khmer Rouge. The whole world did condemn the Khmer Rouge's brutalities when it was still in power. However, there were also fears that Vietnam would occupy Cambodia forever if it had succeeded in liquidating the Khmer Rouge.

In a strategy to force Vietnam to leave Cambodia, ASEAN and the PRC have bolstered the Khmer Rouge by installing it as a main faction in a loose coalition government headed by Prince Sihanouk. As such, Vietnam's efforts to liquidate the Khmer Rouge were foiled to the extent that one is now under the impression that the Khmer Rouge is getting stronger. Vietnam is the only force that is willing to use its military force to subdue the Khmer Rouge. Therefore, the first alternative, the removal of the Khmer Rouge, can be ruled out.

What about the second alternative? Can we isolate the Khmer Rouge? There were reports several months ago that the Khmer Rouge was systematically planning to continue the war following the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. The Khmer Rouge is apparently ready to wage a war against the new Cambodian government if it is not invited to join a new coalition government.

Chances are that the Khmer Rouge will emerge victorious in such a situation if there is no external interference. However, in such a situation, who is willing to interfere? Is Vietnam willing and able to repeat its interference by assisting the new Cambodian government?

We now only have the third alternative. The problem is that can we, after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, make an arrangement [preceding word in English], which will prevent the return of the Khmer Rouge to power through a gradual, peaceful, or even violent process?

In this process of bargaining, the Khmer Rouge has a trump card because in negotiations to finalize such arrangements, it can deliver a subtle or open threat that it can go on its own if its wishes or interests are not properly met. Can we interpret its absence in the recent meeting of the Jakarta Informal Meeting's Working Group as a hint that if necessary, the Khmer Rouge is ready to go on its own?

On the other hand, the prospects that the Khmer Rouge may gradually return to power following the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops can be used as an excuse for Vietnam to postpone its planned withdrawal. A statement issued in Beijing when the Working Group meeting was under way in Jakarta on the one hand criticized the Khmer Rouge's past brutalities, but on the other hand, it issued a warning that it was not possible to find a solution to the Cambodian problem by isolating the Khmer Rouge. The statement also stressed that a guerrilla war will not be acceptable to the international world after a settlement to the Cambodian problem is reached.

Can we find an answer acceptable to all concerned parties to the two interrelated questions: what does the Khmer Rouge want and what shall we do with the Khmer Rouge? To what extent the presence of an international peacekeeping force will be able to prevent the return of the Khmer Rouge, is something that must be carefully studied by all concerned parties.

Dutch Premier on EC Market, Economic Relations
BK0111061588 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0254 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Text] Jakarta, October 31 (ANTARA/OANA)—The visiting Dutch prime minister, Ruud Lubbers, has assured that there is no reason for Third [World] countries to fear European integration.

"The single European market will invigorate the economy of the European Community and create trade, which will benefit both Europe and the rest of the world," Lubbers said before members of the Indonesian Economists Society (ISEI) and the Indonesian Netherlands Association (INA) here Monday.

Europe keeps its borders open, the prime minister stated after lunch which was also attended by Prof. J.B. Sumarlin (chairman of ISEI), Coordinating Minister for Economy, Finance and Industry RADIUS Prawiro, State Minister of Population and Environment Emil Salim, Governor of Bank Indonesia Adrianus Mooy and Prof. Ali Wardhana, former minister.

Many countries believe that the EC, in its effort to achieve a common market after 1992, will turn into a bastion of protectionism.

Lubbers said he sees this fear as unwarranted, and added that what the community seeks to achieve is the creation of the single European market, which will remove all internal obstacles.

Businesses will have the incentive to become more competitive.

What is more, the community will become more penetrable and more uniform for businesses from the other countries, he said, adding that this is also important for Indonesia.

The EC market will definitely remain open to competition, particularly from the less-developed countries, he stated.

Prime Minister Lubbers is certain that the single European market and the Uruguay round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) complement each other.

Basically, when the policy is applied, if an Indonesian product could enter the Dutch market, automatically the product could also enter other West European countries.

Speaking on the economic relations between Indonesia and the Netherlands, Lubbers said that the trade volume between the two countries is much too low.

An estimate for 1988 to Indonesia shows a considerable decrease when compared to last year. [sentence as received]

Looking at the long-term economic and commercial relations, both nations have to do better, he reminded.

"That is why during my visit to Indonesia I invited some Netherlands captains of industry to accompany me," he explained.

They represent companies who are willing to enhance their commercial relations with Indonesia through trade and investment.

The current international economic condition is mainly influenced by fluctuations in oil prices and the equally unpredictable movements in the U.S. dollar exchange rate.

Indonesia and the Netherlands are affected in similar ways by oil price movements.

The Netherlands has major natural gas reserves, which are used for both domestic supplies and exports.

"Since there is a close link between the price of oil and that of natural gas, we in the Netherlands see our gas revenues fall when oil prices plunge," the prime minister said.

The Dutch saw the natural gas revenues slump in a short space of time by more than 7 billion U.S. dollars, which amounts to about 3 percent of the national income.

Lubbers expressed admiration for the way in which Indonesia has managed to recover from the setback of the oil price collapse.

Indonesia responded in the right way to the severe setback resulting from the fall of oil prices in 1986, according to the prime minister.

He said that Indonesia is on the right track with the measures it has taken so far including the deregulation policies, the devaluation of the rupiah in October 1986, and the diversification of its economic structure to make it less dependent on oil and gas exports.

The stronger-than-expected growth of the world economy will also offer Indonesia more opportunities for exports of nonoil/gas products, he added.

The combination of technology, education, mobility, increasing trade and investment all over the world are positive factors, according to the prime minister.

Indonesia is a good example of a country which is promoting modernization and opening up its economy, Ruud Lubbers said.

He ensured that Dutch industry is more than willing to help Indonesia build up its processing industries, including through the Dutch investment here.

"The deregulation programs which the Indonesian Government has developed in recent years have unmistakably led to many improvements in the country's investment climate," he stated.

Lubbers also informed the audience that a four-day seminar on "Indonesia and the Netherlands, Partners in Trade" commenced earlier on that day at the Erasmushuis here.

Some 40 companies from the Netherlands take part in the event. The outstanding speakers include those from both nations.

Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers arrived here Saturday for a six-day visit.

Suharto Comments on EC

BK0111083888 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0302 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Text] Jakarta, Nov. 1 (ANTARA/OANA)—President Suharto has hailed the establishment of the single European market in 1992 and expressed the hope it will boost the world integrity. The president was speaking at a state banquet in honor of visiting Dutch Premier R.F.M. Lubbers at the State Palace here Monday night [31 October].

The president said further the progress made in scientific and technological fields over the last decade has brought about fundamental changes in production and consumption patterns as well as international economic relations.

These fundamental changes will result in new policies with wide effects on the economic and trade sectors, according to the head of government.

For the advanced countries, such changes have created prosperity and welfare to the people, but for most of the developing countries, those changes have posed new difficulties; some of them have even faced critical condition.

Therefore, it is necessary for international societies to pay greater attention to the enhancement of development and the promotion of economic relations among countries which constitute the key to success in the creation of a peaceful, just, advanced and prosperous world, he added.

The current visit of a number of Dutch industrialists and businessmen to Indonesia together with Premier Lubbers indicates their perseverance in participating in development efforts in Indonesia, according to the president.

The Netherlands has played a crucial role to boost mutually beneficial relations between ASEAN and the European Economic Community (EEC).

He expressed the hope that the enhancement of cooperation between ASEAN and the EEC will give a contribution to the progress of the North-South dialogue and cooperation.

Concerning international security, the president pointed out there are signs for the reduction of tensions between the big powers in [the] world and the settlement of regional conflicts.

He also touched on the efforts Indonesia has made together with the other ASEAN countries to seek political solution to the Kampuchean problem.

Premier Lubbers stated in his speech that the clear-sighted [policies] of the Indonesian Government have brought about food self-sufficiency and a shift away from major dependence on revenues from oil exports.

"I think you may be proud of your success in nation building in which your national philosophy Pancasila has played a significant role and for the stability Indonesia enjoys," he said.

"We Europeans working for our own unity and inspired by our own philosophy [as received] profoundly admire the cohesion you have forged among the millions living on the far-flung islands that constitute your archipelago. Amid diversity, Indonesia prospers in unity and we recognize therein the living proof of "Bhinika Tunggal Ika" [Unity in Diversity], he added.

Concerning the planned establishment of a European single internal market by 1992, he said this will be an important milestone in the building of Europe—a Europe that has no intention of turning inwards, but has chosen for an open attitude to the outside world.

"This is something my own country has always stood for," he revealed, adding that trade and economic cooperation is an important facet of the bilateral relations.

Referring to relations between Indonesia and the Netherlands in the investment sector, he said his country is the fifth largest investor in Indonesia.

"This is a positive sign and I would hope that investments from the Netherlands as well as other countries of the European Community will expand further," he said.

The policy of deregulation and of giving greater scope to free enterprise should stimulate the promotion of investments in Indonesia, he added.

On the occasion, [passage indistinct]

To this end it will be important to invest Cambodia with democratic institutions strong enough to withstand both internal and external threats, he said.

Murdani Calls for End to 'Polemics' on Sukarno
*BK3110154288 Jakarta Domestic Service
in Indonesian 1500 GMT 31 Oct 88*

[Text] The government believes that the polemics concerning deceased Indonesian leaders should be discontinued so the public will not feel restless.

Speaking to members of Parliamentary Commission I in Jakarta today, Defense and Security Minister L.B. Murdani said Bung Karno [former President Sukarno] was both first president of the Republic of Indonesia and proclaimer of the country's independence. As an ordinary human being, Bung Karno was not without flaws and blunders. The defense and security minister believes

that the polemics concerning the former president should no longer be prolonged so the public, especially the younger generation, who were not yet born or were still young when the G-30-S/PKI [30 September 1965 Movement/Indonesian Communist Party] coup attempt took place, will not feel restless.

On the G-30-S/PKI incident, the government plans to publish a White Book as a guideline for government agencies and the public. Murdani hopes the publication of the White Book will be able to minimize possible negative impact from the publication of other reading materials by certain publishers who are suspected of involvement with the G-30-S/PKI.

Laos

Discussion of Cambodia Issue in UN Viewed
*BK0111151388 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 1 Nov 88*

[Feature: "Cambodia Issue Should Be Correctly Discussed at United Nations"]

[Text] Respected listeners, all those delegates who have delivered speeches at the current 43d UN General Assembly session have expressed welcome to the new, positive change of the Southeast Asian situation, the change which is in favor of the political settlement of the Cambodian problem—the problem of peace and stability in this region. Heads of many delegations, in their speeches, have also expressed support for the idea of holding negotiations among various Cambodian factions as well as between the two groups of countries in Southeast Asia. They have also hailed the success of the recent Jakarta informal meeting. Observers have noted that many Western countries have supported the questions raised by the Jakarta informal meeting on the two key issues in politically settling the Cambodian problem, namely the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer forces from Cambodia and the prevention of the Pol Pot clique from returning to power in Cambodia.

Regarding this issue, Souban Salitvilat, deputy minister of foreign affairs and head of the LPDR delegation to the current UN General Assembly session, said in a press statement made upon his return to Vientiane that super-power countries have also paid attention to the Cambodia problem, thus bringing about a new atmosphere, an atmosphere of mutual understanding in seeking means to politically settle the Cambodian problem. Until now, the various resolutions on this issue have not been taken into consideration. It is expected that the resolutions will be tabled for discussion this November. We hope the Cambodia issue will be debated in a way that creates a favorable condition for the meetings and talks among the Cambodian factions and various countries concerned in the quest for settling the problem through political means.

All this shows that the common views on seeking means to politically settle the Cambodian problem through talks have been now widely supported by peace-loving and progressive forces throughout the world.

In his meeting with Comrade Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, during his working visit to the LPDR on 27-28 October, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, welcomed and voiced full support for the PRK's national reconciliation policy and seven-point proposal. This proposal reflects the good intentions and persistent efforts of the PRK in seeking a means to resolve the Cambodian problem through the various Cambodian factions themselves with a view to guaranteeing the benefits of the Cambodian people in the cause of building Cambodia into an independent, sovereign, neutral, and nonaligned country. Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane also expressed the LPDR's high appreciation and support for the third meeting to be held in Paris, France this November between Comrade Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and expressed the conviction that the meeting is bound to achieve glorious success which will thus significantly contribute to solving the Cambodian problem through political means with a view to guaranteeing durable peace for the fraternal Cambodian people and contributing to the cause of peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

Phoumi Vongvichit Leaves For VFF Congress
BK3110142688 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the LFNC Central Committee, today left by a special plane to attend the 3d Congress of the Vietnam Fatherland Front scheduled to be convened between 2 and 4 November 1988 at the invitation of the VFF.

Seeing Phoumi Vongvichit off at the airport were Sali Vongkhamsoo, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and a number of senior cadres. Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, was also on hand to bid farewell to Phoumi Vongvichit.

Philippines

Bases To Go if New Treaty 'Not Concluded'
HK0211101788 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 1000 GMT 2 Nov 88

[Text] President Aquino announced that U.S. military bases, including U.S. troops and facilities, will be withdrawn from the country in the event that a new agreement is not concluded before 16 September 1991.

Sel Baisa for the details:

[Begin recording] The president made the clarification in response to a question raised by Malacanang newsmen. The president stressed Section 25, Article 18 of the Constitution which states that U.S. military bases will be withdrawn from the country after 1991 upon expiration of the military bases agreement.

The president explained that she would consult the Senate on the matter.

The Constitution stipulates that a new treaty must be approved by the Senate and by a national referendum. [end recording]

Manglapus on Marcos, Bases, Others Issues
HK0211090388 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 2 Nov 88

[Excerpts] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus revealed that the Marcoses had previously used their immunity to stop the filing of charges against them in other states.

At a Malacanang breakfast forum, Manglapus said that the Marcoses could no longer use the immunity issue in the New York court. He also said that the Marcoses should be tried for crimes committed against the Philippine Government. However, he did not rule out the possibility of a lengthy process to resolve the graft and racketeering case against the couple.

[Begin recording in English] [Manglapus] Two months ago, the United States Government asked us to waive...asked the Philippine Government to waive immunity of the Marcoses as former president, and there was a meeting held at the...an interagency meeting held at the Department of Justice in which we participated. [passage omitted]

[Reporter 2] The Solicitor General said that the Marcoses may not be able to return to the Philippines once he is indicted in the United States.

[Manglapus] That is an interesting problem. Normally, a government, not only the U.S. Government but our government... once a person is indicted in our jurisdiction would normally not be allowed to leave. The minute he is out on bail, his person is at the disposal of the court, so...that is a serious problem. [end recording]

Manglapus also spoke on the question of the United States filing graft charges against the Marcoses ahead of our own government. He also replied to questions on foreign military bases in the country.

[Begin recording in English] [Manglapus]...a sense of awareness that the United States does not have the same problems that we have, that the U.S. does not have the problem of stability in relation to the presence of

Marcos. As you can see, his presence in Hawaii is not causing any problem to the United States where U.S. stability is concerned, whereas in the case of the Philippines, as you very well know, Marcos was linked to efforts to destabilize this government. That is the reason why his coming back is a much more serious problem than his staying in the United States.

[Reporter 1] Not unless he comes back to fight the case.

[Manglapus] That is what I am trying to say. The presence of Marcos, in the event a criminal case is filed against him, will require his presence. Ah, as the Philippine Government is not as ready to face that prospect as the United States is willing to allow Marcos to stay. You know why, he is not causing any serious problem to the United States, not as far as stability is concerned.

[Reporter 1] Do you think his presence here is still a threat to the stability of the country?

[Manglapus] I think the calculation is...there is a big debate about that. Their relations will use it to create problems here and that is why the debate goes on.

[Reporter 1] Any reaction from the president on the indictment of the Marcoses?

[Manglapus] I have not... she has not told me anything personally about it, but I have already, I think you have already seen it in the press. She has expressed... I think she was quoted as expressing positive interest and also satisfaction that he was to be indicted.

[Reporter 2] When was the approval of the Philippine Government sought by the United States? Would this lend credence to speculations that the indictment of the Marcoses may be related to the bases agreement that you signed with Mr Shultz at about the same time or you were discussing with Mr Shultz at about the same time?

[Manglapus] Because, first of all, it was never mentioned at all in our talks. Second, the process of indictment is undertaken by the agencies of the United States Government that had nothing to do with the talks. The inquiry was about the time when...let me see, 2 months ago would have been August or September...and I think if something like this had been attempted, it would have been before we even hardened our positions in the negotiations. By the time that they notified us about their intentions, we had already given our new positions and as you can see, despite some misinterpretations about what happened in Washington—I was there—there was no change in any of our positions. And we got it.

[Reporter 3] Did the interagency committee decide immediately or did you have a big debate?

[Manglapus] I do not know much of the time frames that were required for the discussion but I can find that out for you. I will call the Department of Justice.

[Reporter 3] Is it only the Department of Foreign Affairs?

[Manglapus] There must have been other agencies. I am not fully aware of it, but I suspect Defense probably was represented. I am not sure of this. The president can be in a better position...

[Reporter 4] Are you happy with the economic aspects of the bases agreement?

[Manglapus] Being happy is a relative term. I am saying that we got the minimum that we expected and we worked hard while we prepared for the [words indistinct]. But to be completely happy, I would probably wish for the maximum position.

[Reporter 4] [passage indistinct]

[Manglapus] I am not in a position to answer that question since the policy of the government, as of now, is still the same, that we are holding our options open until the time comes. Anything that I say in that regard would not be in conformity with the pronounced policy.

[Reporter 5] Mr Secretary, when you were in the United States, you were quoted as saying to the effect that the results of the bases agreement would influence the state of the bases in 1991 and that you reportedly told this to U.S. officials. Was that true?

[Manglapus] No, I did not tell it to U.S. officials. I think that someone asked me a question about what effect this would have. And I suppose I said: it would have an effect on the public opinion. Whether or not this is acceptable would have a...and then that is where I mentioned the survey, survey which you are aware of, I am sure, because it was supposed to have been conducted under the auspices of Malacanang where there was a percentage of people reserving their opinions about whether the bases should continue or not as depending on certain improvements in the conditions of the bases.

[Reporter 5] So how did this affect the negotiations, the talks with the U.S. officials? Were they...

[Manglapus] No, this was an answer that I gave to a reporter after the signing. So it was all over by that time.

[Reporter 6] Mr Secretary, there seems to be a disagreement as to when the present agreement will end.

[Manglapus] That is correct, and up to now, it is still an open legal question. I think even in the Senate, there seems to be an interesting, an important division of opinion on whether a constitutional provision can prevail over the terms of an existing agreement. Now, if the

terms of the existing agreement are to be interpreted to mean that the actual termination of the agreement is 1992, then the question is: What about the constitutional provision which says it will terminate on September 1991. That is an important legal question and I suppose it would need a meeting of the highest level and for the government to channel a course of action in view of this issue.

[Reporter 7] [passage indistinct]

[Manglapus] I think both sides regarded each other as probably stubborn and determined. In other words, we were both doing our best in the interest of our respective countries, and that you cannot expect anything less from a negotiating panel. [passage omitted]

[Reporter 9] There is this ...it seems that the Americans want you out of the discussion on the status of the bases. [words indistinct] that the Americans definitely do not like you leading the panel and that there is a report that they want you out. Do you feel that there is truth to this?

[Manglapus] Well, the choice is not theirs. The choice is President Aquino's. I think that question is irrelevant—whether they feel that I should be there or not. It is not for them to decide who would be in the event of—and let me say: in the event of again, because there is no certainty at all that there will be new negotiations [as heard].

[Reporter 9] [passage indistinct]

[Manglapus] That question is almost flattering, and I want to thank you for it because that indicates that I was doing my best for our side. But when you explained that one might interpret that to mean what you are referring to is...is the report that we used to get here and then when I went to Washington—that what they called legislative support for the Philippines, the general notion of sympathy for the Philippines, had eroded or had been eroded. By what? By statements coming from the Philippines, both from the executive and the Senate, the legislative. This thing that one can interpret to mean that they did not like me there, that of course they also do not like the Senate, so that is anything you people say against them, but let me repeat ...[end recording]

Manglapus To Discuss U.S. Bases With Vietnam
HK0211084188 Hong Kong AFP in English 0801 GMT
2 Nov 88

[Text] Manila, Nov 2 (AFP)—Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus Wednesday said he will visit Vietnam this month for talks expected to touch on a Soviet proposal to withdraw all U.S. and Soviet military forces from Southeast Asia.

Mr. Manglapus indicated at a news conference that the proposal, made by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in September, should be linked to a Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia which Hanoi has pledged to complete by 1990.

The November 27-29 visit will be the first ministerial contact between the two countries since President Corason Aquino came to power in 1986. Manila allows the United States to use military facilities at Subic Bay and Clark Air Base while Hanoi lets the Soviet Union use facilities at Cam Ranh Bay.

Mrs. Aquino said last week that Moscow and Washington should fully discuss Mr. Gorbachev's offer to withdraw Soviet forces from Vietnam if Washington dismantles its Philippine bases, adding she would welcome regional disarmament.

"I suppose that may come into the discussions. I think it would be unrealistic to ignore it," Mr. Manglapus said when asked if Mr. Gorbachev's proposal would be discussed during his Hanoi visit.

"The Philippines thinks that the proposal, if implemented, would lessen tensions, and could prepare us for the achievement of the ultimate goal in the area of a zone of peace freedom and neutrality," he added.

Such a zone is an ideal long sought by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Mr. Manglapus stressed that the Gorbachev proposal should be viewed "not in isolation but in the context of the other problems that prevail in the area.

"We cannot ignore the Kampuchean problem since the military presence of the Soviet Union in Vietnam is something that is a military reality and the occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnam is a military reality. It is difficult to divorce both questions."

Mr. Manglapus said he also expected to take up the question of the Spratlys, a strategically-placed and reputedly oil-rich archipelago claimed in whole or in part by China, the Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia and Taiwan.

"It would be purely exploratory, to find out ways on how this problem can be solved not only bilaterally but perhaps multilaterally," he said.

Mr. Manglapus said the problem of Vietnamese refugees constantly streaming into the Philippines would be discussed in his visit. There are some 10,000 of them currently staying at two processing centers in the Philippines.

"We have to explore ideas on how to resolve this question because it is straining the resources of the neighboring countries of Vietnam," he said

He said an air services agreement that would expand the current fortnightly flights between Manila and Ho Chi Minh City could be signed during his visit.

Senate To Endorse Resolution on Bases Expiry
HK0211095788 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 2 Nov 88 pp 1, 6

[Text] Two Senate committees will jointly endorse at the resumption of congressional sessions late this month a resolution asking President Aquino to serve notice that the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement [MBA] expires on Sept 17, 1991.

The committees on foreign relations and on national defense and security will jointly endorse the resolution based on three similar resolutions earlier filed by Senate Majority Floor Leader Orlando Mercado, and Senators Alberto Romulo and Rene Saguisag.

The consolidated resolution aims to prevent an "extension by default" of the bases agreement and is not concerned with whether or not the political leadership would dismantle the American bases here.

The Senate committee on foreign relations headed by Sen Leticia Ramos Shahani endorsed the resolution as early as May but Sen Ernesto Maceda, chairman of the defense committee, asked for time to study the resolution.

Maceda announced the committee-level decision to also endorse the resolution a day after Manila and Washington signed the new terms for the last two years of the agreement.

The resolution will be jointly endorsed on the floor for its formal passing when Congress resumes late this month.

Twelve senators, a majority in the 23-member chamber, have signed the resolution.

Mercado, the resolution's chief proponent, said the exchange of notes between then Foreign Secretary Narciso Ramos and Secretary of State Dean Rusk in September 1966 provides for the automatic extension of the MBA by one year if no formal notice of termination is served by either government one year before its lapse.

Mercado said there is an urgent need to comply with the legal prerequisite for termination to prevent the extension of the agreement by default.

Mercado said Ms Aquino can serve the formal notice of termination and still keep her options open on the U.S. bases.

Senate May Curtail Aquino's Foreign Loan Power
HK0211095988 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 2 Nov 88 pp 1, 6

[By M. Ronquillo]

[Text] A consensus to strip the President of unlimited powers to contract foreign loans is firming up in the Senate.

Sources said Senate Bill [SB] No 435 which seeks to carry out just that has been endorsed by a majority in the 23-member chamber. It would be one of the bills to be reported out for floor debates on the opening of the sessions late this month, sources said.

SB 435 filed by Senators Alberto Romulo and Ernesto Herrera seeks prior approval by Congress on all foreign borrowings on top of the concurrence by the Monetary Board.

The committee on economic affairs under Sen Vicente Paterno will endorse the bill for floor debates and approval on second reading, according to sources.

The Paterno committee is expected to endorse a moderate version of the bill late this month.

The same version wants to require the President to limit her borrowings to projects identified as a Congress-approved economic development plan.

No foreign loans shall go to projects not covered by the economic development plan approved by Congress, the new version of the bill says.

Paterno said the version satisfies both the need for a congressional monitoring of the loans and the full freedom to the executive department during loan negotiations.

SB 435 is a compromise between a clamor from a bloc in Congress for a short-term moratorium on all foreign borrowings and the Central Bank position which says Congress should not involve itself in contracting foreign loans.

If passed, the bill would complement Senate Bill No 535 which was passed last Oct 25.

The bill limited to 20 percent of the country's receipts on export goods the yearly allocation to foreign-debt repayment.

The effect repealed the power of the executive department to automatically appropriate as much as P [pesos] 100 billion of the national budget to domestic and foreign-debt repayment

Senators Seek Strengthening of Reservists
HK0211094188 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 2 Nov 88 pp 1, 7

[By staff member Johanna Son]

[Text] Four senators have sought the restoration of President Aquino's "diluted" powers as commander-in-chief and the strengthening of the country's military reserve force.

Through Senate Bill [SB] No 845—to be called Citizen Soldiers or AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Reservists Act—Senate President Pro Tempore Teofisto Guingona Jr., Sens. Sotero Laurel, Aquilino Pimentel Jr. and Wigberto Tanada called for an "effective, mobilizable and reliable" reserve force that can be called out in various stages by the President in times of national emergency or war, as well as its utilization for local civil emergencies, calamities and disasters, and relief and rescue operations.

SB 845 creates an Armed Forces Reserve Command, of which the Metropolitan Citizen Military Training Command is the nucleus. The command will be supervised by an office within the defense department to be headed by an undersecretary for citizen soldier affairs.

The measure also contains 24 provisions that "correct certain sections of Executive Orders [EO] 264 and 292. Most of the provisions restore to the President policy-making, supervision and other powers over the Armed Forces which under the two presidential issuances had been delegated to the defense secretary.

In EO 292, the President places the AFP, its chief of staff, and other defense-related agencies under the defense chief's "supervision and control." It allows him to prescribe and implement a recruitment and training program for citizens' armed forces, reorganize the AFP, lay down policies and assign functions to the four major services.

Guingona has contended that the shift of control from the President to the defense chief is an undue "abdication" of her constitutional powers and breaks the normal line of command.

The reservists, the bill's sponsors said, are the "real" citizens army, and not the 80,000-strong Citizen's Armed Forces Geographical Units (Cafgus).

The sponsors observed that the "AFP reserve manpower is just lying idle in a paper organization" and constitutes the biggest component of the AFP but without force."

The Senate had earlier unanimously adopted a resolution calling on Mrs Aquino to defer the mobilization of Cafgu.

The senators also maintained that the current laws on the training and mobilization of reserve forces, as contained in EO 264 and EO 292, "are found wanting."

Guingona said in a privilege speech that the two issuances were vague, unconstitutional and "unduly delegated" to the defense secretary her powers as commander-in-chief, with respect to calling out and organizing the reservists, the Cafgu and overall supervision over the Armed Forces.

Only the President can call out the troops and the country's citizens, he explained.

Tanada has also filed a bill seeking to postpone the effectivity on Nov. 24 of EO 292, the Administrative Code of 1987.

The Cafgu has also come under fire from Sen. Rene Saguisag, who said it was illegal for the AFP—without Congress' enactment of an enabling law on Cafgu—to issue implementing rules and proceed with recruitment and training of the civilian volunteers.

He accused the Armed Forces of "poaching on our (Congress') prerogatives" to draw up legislation in a manner "fully consistent with the constitutional intent."

He was referring to the pages of implementing rules and regulations on Cafgu issued by Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos, published only last month in the 'Official Gazette.'

Saguisag said the military Establishment had preempted Congress, which was still working on enabling legislation, by issuing the rules "in blatant disregard" of the legislature's prerogative on the matter."

Guingona has called the rules, which Ramos drew up pursuant to EO 264, "unconstitutional."

Trust Fund Approved for Agrarian Reform
HK2810102988 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 27 Oct 88 p 25

[By Ellen S. Samaniego]

[Text] The Presidential Agrarian Reform Council [PARC], which is chaired by President Aquino, has approved in principle the setting up of an estimated P [peso] 22.14 billion trust fund from the projected sale of transferred assets between 1988 and 1991.

Asset Privatization Trust [APT] chief executive trustee Ramon T. Garcia said that the establishment of a managed trust account will maximize the proceeds from the privatization of transferred assets and provide the government a monitoring system of fund utilization for the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP).

Garcia said that formal approval will follow the formation of a Committee on Disposition of Funds to be composed of representatives from the National Treasury, Department of Agrarian Reform, Department of the Budget and Management and Land Bank of the Philippines. The trust account will be managed by an agency to be appointed by the PARC.

Based on the study earlier presented by the APT, the proponent of the trust fund, at least 75 percent of the P50 billion financing requirement of the CARP can be generated if the minimum projected sale of P22.14 billion is to be placed in a managed trust account.

Under the proposed options presented by the APT, the amount is to build up because of interest earnings to be generated on the investments in government securities such as bonds, notes, or bills. Depending on the timing of the redemptions of Government IOUs, either of the proposed options can be workable, the APT said.

One of the options, the interest earnings withdrawal scheme, calls for the distribution of the interest earned during the five-year period and the retention of the P22.14 billion principal. Under this proposal, CARP is expected to get from P10.11 billion to P15.16 billion during the first five years and retain P22.14 billion as principal at the end of the fifth year.

The compounding approach, on the other hand, assumes that interest earnings are to be made part of the principal and will not turn over anything to the CARP in the first five years. From the sixth year onwards, CARP is projected to receive P34.27 billion to P42.08 billion.

Official Says No Funding Problems for CARP
HK0211045188 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Text] Agrarian Reform Secretary Philip Juico has reiterated that the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program [CARP] has no funding problems since P [pesos] 3.5 billion should be available for the next 2 years. Juico told newsmen in Batac, Ilocos Norte over the weekend that these funds would be used by the different agencies involved in the implementation of the CARP and for the acquisition of lands and other operational expenses for next year and 1990. Citing a status report on the CARP funds submitted by Undersecretary Jesley Lapus, Juico said that as of September 30, 1988, the three major sources for the funds remitted P5.90 million to the Bureau of Treasury. The agrarian reform secretary said that other countries have expressed willingness to help financially and technologically to bring the reform to its successful end. He said some 15 to 16 countries will convene a miniconsultative meeting in Manila before the end of the year to discuss how their respective countries could help the program.

Columnist Criticizes 'Bureaucratic Logjams'
HK0111045988 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 1 Nov 88 pp 1, 5

["Analysis" column by Amando Doronila: "Projects Hampered by Bureaucratic Logjams"]

[Text] With Mrs. Corazon Aquino approaching the 1,000th day of her presidency on Nov. 21, she is standing at the crossroads which present her another chance to give her phlegmatic Government a renewed push.

The review of the Military Bases Agreement has been put out of the way with the signing of a new agreement for the years 1990-91. The question of what to do with the bases after 1991 has been postponed, but the deferment has not dissipated the storm clouds formed by a Senate bill implementing the constitutional mandate seeking a ban on nuclear weapons in the country.

But the compensation package has given the Government a pause next year during which it can prepare for the negotiations over the ultimate fate of the bases. Having received a temporary respite, the Government can benefit from reassessing how far it has consolidated its capacity to govern effectively.

Since the crisis of November 1986, when the Government encountered its first serious test of survival, two Cabinet revamps have taken place, altering the character and style of the Cabinet. The second shakeup, in September 1987, came as a response to the failed Aug. 28 coup. It altered the complexion of the Cabinet from one torn by strong personalities with clashing ideological tendencies to one composed mainly of bureaucrats and technocrats.

True the new Cabinet has muffled its internal debate within the Cabinet room and has avoided public squabbling, but it is still very relevant to raise the question of whether a faceless Cabinet has been a useful instrument for effective government.

The volatile and tunnel-visioned Joker Arroyo has been replaced by Catalino Macaraig Jr. as executive secretary presiding over members who, with the exception of people like Solita Monsod and Fidel Ramos, have cast only silhouettes in the public arena.

Mr. Macaraig, who is better known as "Mr. Who?" is more uncommunicative than the President, and one wonders whether restricting communication lines with the public and the press is the best policy to sell the presidency which must depend on popular support for its political survival. The policy of taciturnity best exemplified by Mr. Who, a dyed-in-the-wool bureaucrat, ensures the growing isolation of the Aquino presidency from the people.

A reasonable criterion of whether the reconstituted Cabinet, composed mainly of politically profileless bureaucrats and technocrats insulated from the problems of the common people, is an effective instrument of political rule is the delivery of basic services to the people in both urban centers and the countryside.

According to our political tradition, the executive secretary functions as the chief of staff of the executive department acting as a whip to prod the bureaucracy to be more efficient and as a coordinator of government programs.

But Mr. Who appears to have none of these required talents in modern government administration. Recently, provincial governors and mayors pushed their bid for decentralization. They cited as one of their grievances the bottlenecks and bureaucratic red tape in the delivery of resources and basic services to the local governments which are already receiving an unfair share in the distribution of budgetary resources.

Hours have been spent on Planning on the level of the Cabinet to implement projects, but as far as evidence can demonstrate, there is no such thing as a functioning centralized agency with sufficient authority, methodical approach and political will to break the bureaucratic logjams.

So no matter how much planning is being done by Mrs. Monsod's Natural Economic and Development Authority, the plans are caught in bottlenecks partly caused by the obsession on the part of the Executive Office to indulge the legal hairsplitting. This is not surprising because Mr. Who is a lawyer who had spent some time in the legalistic labyrinths of the justice department.

The Executive Office does not care to explain what it is doing, but, since that office is the source of important decisions, its indifference, and I suspect, arrogance, to public contact contributes enormously to the growing alienation of the Aquino Government with the Filipino public.

It is not clear until now whether the change from a squabbling Cabinet to a Cabinet performing games in the stratospheric level of technocracy and high bureaucracy is a change for the better. On the grass-roots level, the basic services do not flow. They are jammed up in the pipelines whose taps are in the grip of the heavy hands of the unimaginative Mr. Who and his numerous, nameless and faceless clones in the bureaucracy.

Firms Paying Taxes to Rebels Face Charges
HK0211022588 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0100 GMT 2 Nov 88

[Text] Local and foreign corporations will face criminal charges if they are proven to have paid revolutionary taxes to communist rebels. This was stated by PC chief Major General Ramon Montano. According to him, the

filing of these charges would be an effective way of making them see which is the legitimate government. Based on reports he has received, there are indications that the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA are collecting taxes from big corporations in Laguna, i.e. logging and mining firms.

In related news, Montano ordered all field commanders and police chiefs to identify the people and corporations that are paying taxes to the CPP-NPA.

Fifteen Negros Oriental Barangays 'Liberated'
BK0211113288 Quezon City RPN 9 Television
in English 1000 GMT 2 Nov 88

[Text] Government troopers have liberated 15 barangays in Negros Oriental from communist influence after 7 months of sustained military operations. This is the information received by PC-INP Chief General Ramon Montano from Negros Oriental PC Commander Lieutenant Colonel (Ricardo de Leon) during a flying visit to the province.

(De Leon) reported that in January this year, over 41 barangays were under the communist influence. However, (De Leon) said, 15 have been liberated and that more barangays should be seized from communist influences as a result of continuing military operations in the province.

Thailand

Leaders React to U.S. Cambodian Aid Scandal
BK0211053188 Bangkok TNA in English 0455 GMT
2 Nov 88

[Text] Bangkok, Nov 2 (OANA-TNA)—The Thai prime minister and other high ranking officials Tuesday reacted differently over accusations by a report in a U.S. newspaper that Thai military officers were involved in corruption in the U.S. covert aid to noncommunist Khmer fighters.

Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan told reporters before a cabinet meeting here that he knew nothing about the alleged corruption and accepted that the report has tarnished Thailand's image.

He said he had checked with acting supreme-commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut on the report and the army chief said he had no knowledge of the scandal.

Chatchai was of the view that if the U.S. fund was supposed to have been secret, it should not have been made public in the first place.

It's a matter of etiquette. They don't reveal such things. However, he said, he expected a report on the details of the charges would be made soon.

Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said he knew nothing about the scandal, adding that the military was responsible for handling U.S. military funds and the U.S. had not complained to Thailand about the corruption. Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan said the allegations were made as part of a news report and Thailand had to correct such news.

He even hinted that the allegations made by U.S. congressmen could be part of the U.S. current election campaign.

The WASHINGTON POST Sunday reported that CIA officers operating the covert programme found evidence last spring that Thai military officers and perhaps businessmen, had skimmed \$3 million from the programme in fiscal 1988. As a result aid for the 1989 programme has been cut back from \$12 million to \$8 million.

M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemsi, foreign permanent secretary told a press conference here that he was concerned that the scandal might obstruct Thailand's lobbying efforts for more aid to be directed to the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and the Army of Nationalist Sihanoukists.

He proposed that a joint committee representing all donor countries be formed to handle the distribution of aid.

He said the committee could also coordinate the type of aid each of the donor countries could provide.

He theorized that the U.S. may have wanted to warn some Thai officials against abusing the aid.

The other theory is that the leak was carried out by those in the U.S. who are against the policy of aiding the Khmer fighters.

Kasemsamoson added that since the two countries have enjoyed good friendships, if they have any suspicions, they should have come up with evidence and consulted each other, instead of exposing their allegations in such a harmful manner.

Chatchai Sees Thai Image 'Tarnished'

BK0211010188 Bangkok THE NATION in English
2 Nov 88 pp 1, 2

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan admitted yesterday that the scandal involving U.S. covert aid for non-communist Khmers has tarnished Thailand's image, and a senior Foreign Ministry official proposed that future funding be handled by a joint committee with representatives from donor countries.

The Counter Corruption Commission, meanwhile, said it is "interested" in investigating the charges that \$3.5 million was skimmed from a U.S. aid project of \$12 million, but is first studying whether it is appropriate for it to do so.

All senior government officials questioned about the scandal yesterday denied any knowledge of the alleged corruption, though none dismissed it outright. The armed forces remained silent yesterday after Armed Forces Chief-of-Staff Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong and Supreme Command Spokesman Maj Gen Narudon Detpradiyut dismissed the allegations as "baseless" on Monday.

In Washington, the U.S. State Department spokesman also refused to comment on the reports, which first appeared in THE WASHINGTON POSTS's Sunday edition.

Prime Minister Chatchai told reporters he checked with acting-Supreme Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut on the report and the army chief said he had no knowledge of the scandal before the allegations were made.

Chatchai admitted that the report has hurt Thailand's image.

"I just don't understand how information about a secret operation was divulged," he said.

The prime minister said he expects a report on the details of the charges would be made soon.

Officials said staff from Government House's public relations division were working hard to compile reports on the story.

Deputy Spokesmen Likhit Hongladarom (Ratsadon Party) and Prathuang Wichanpricha (Chat Thai Party) have reportedly been assigned to oversee the staff's work, which is aimed at keeping the prime minister informed and provided with recommendations on ways to improve the country's image, the officials said.

Chatchai was quoted as telling his Cabinet during its weekly session yesterday that Cabinet members should avoid commenting on the issue.

"The prime minister said the alleged corruption occurred before our government took over and that the less the government comments on the scandal, the less harm it will suffer," said a Cabinet source who asked not to be named.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila also denied knowing anything about the scandal.

"I believe the armed forces would know how to handle it but I don't know how they are going to go about it," he said.

Sitthi said the Foreign Ministry will assist the military if asked.

Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan remarked that the story being leaked might be a result of the current presidential campaign now under way in the United States.

"It's election season in the States and one of the parties might have resorted to such tactics at the expense of Thailand," he said.

M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemsi, the permanent secretary for foreign affairs, claimed yesterday that the Americans should not have leaked the story.

"The two countries are friends. If they have any suspicions, they should have come up with evidence and consulted us—instead of exposing their allegations in this harmful manner," the permanent secretary said.

Kasemsamoson said the ministry will not launch an investigation into the accusation because "we are not an implementing agency".

Kasemsamoson said he was concerned that the scandal might obstruct Thailand's lobbying efforts for more aid to be directed to the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) and the Army of Nationalist Sihanoukists (ANS).

"I just asked for aid during my recent trip to Europe. This story may hold it back," Kasemsamoson said.

He proposed that a joint committee representing all donor countries be formed to handle the distribution of aid, instead of leaving it in the hands of the Thai military.

The committee could also coordinate the type of aid each of the donor countries should provide. "If several countries donate too much rice, we could discuss it in the committee and probably ask them to donate other kinds of assistance instead," he said.

Kasemsamoson theorized that the U.S. may have wanted to warn some Thai officials against abusing the aid.

"Like a Thai saying, they want to draw a picture of a tiger to scare a cow," he said.

Another theory, according to Kasemsamoson, is that the leak was carried out by those in the U.S. who are against the policy of aiding the Khmer fighters.

Meanwhile, Pricha Suwannathat, spokesman of the Counter Corruption Commission, told a news conference that he personally wants the anti-graft agency to play a role in any investigation of the scandal.

Editorial Urges Answer to Charges

BK0211032988 Bangkok THE NATION in English
1 Nov 88 p 9

[Editorial: "Thai Military's Reputation at Stake in U.S. Aid Scandal"]

[Text] The allegation in THE WASHINGTON POST that some Thai military officers were involved in skimming about US\$3.5 million (about baht87.5 million) from U.S. covert funds for non-communist Khmer resistance forces came at a very unfortunate time. It came at a time when Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut is trying to create a new and democratic image for the Thai military

We hope the allegation is false and the Army chief will be able to give a satisfactory clarification to clear the Thai military name.

For quite some time, we have heard rumours about some senior Thai military officers, particularly those attached to or in control of special task forces along the Thai-Kampuchean border, regularly siphoning off humanitarian supplies from donor countries and international organizations intended for Indochinese refugees and Kampuchean displaced persons. Part of the arms and military supplies from some friendly powers to aid Khmer resistance forces also are regularly lost in transit in the Thai border area.

Khmer resistance forces have complained. So have the Chinese, though mostly in private conversation. But William Brown, while he was still U.S. ambassador to Thailand, reportedly brought the charges against some senior Thai military officers to the attention of the then premier, Gen Prem Tinsulanon.

THE WASHINGTON POST quoted "intelligence sources" (presumably U.S.) as saying that the total of stolen U.S. funds amounted to about US\$3.5 million. And it reported that CIA officers found evidence that Thai military officers, perhaps in collusion with businessmen, had skimmed the money from CIA's covert programme (which had about US\$12 million in total appropriation) to aid non-communist Khmer resistance forces in fiscal 1988.

THE WASHINGTON POST also claimed to have obtained a document on the aid scandal prepared by the U.S. State Department in late July from "a source in the executive branch."

The allegation is extremely damaging to Thailand. It directly hurts the integrity and credibility of the Thai military in particular. It must not be left unresponded.

WASHINGTON POST Report 'Unfair'

BK0211073388 Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai
2 Nov 88 p 5

[Editorial: "Honor of the Armed Forces"]

[Text] THE WASHINGTON POST's report [concerning Thai military officers skimming funds from the U.S. aid program to Cambodian resistance fighters] has damaged the Thai Armed Forces in the eyes of the world. The report is unfair to its victims, because it is one-sided and links the action of only few people to the entire military establishment.

The Foreign Ministry should act quickly, and the Thai Armed Forces cannot ignore the issue. We suggest the following actions:

1. Investigate the alleged skimming of the U.S. aid to the Khmer Serei and issue a statement if such aid exists and who is responsible for its distribution.

2. The Armed Forces should reject responsibility for any interference in Cambodian internal affairs, leaving the United States with responsibility for any acts it has committed. It should be emphasized in principle that Thailand's involvement in the Cambodian problem conforms with its agreement with ASEAN, and such involvement has already been made public at the UN General Assembly.

3. Demand a show of responsibility on the part of THE WASHINGTON POST and the U.S. Government as well as their fairness toward Thailand.

The above-mentioned actions should be taken soon, because a delay would only bring further damage. Also, Thailand must beware that more disinformation campaigns may follow from those who do not want to see Thailand normalize relations with the Indochinese countries.

We know that THE WASHINGTON POST does not speak for the U.S. Government, but it is subject to U.S. law and U.S. Government oversight [dulae]. Although THE WASHINGTON POST has not committed libel against any specific individual or organization, it has alleged that the Thai Armed Forces—for which the Thai Government is responsible—have allowed a dishonest practice to occur.

THE WASHINGTON POST's disclosure about the U.S. Government's financial aid to the Khmer Serei is an act which rips the mask off its government. But it should be held responsible for its libelous mention of a third party without having substantial evidence.

Paper Demands 'Supporting Evidence'

BK0211102588 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai
2 Nov 88 p 8

[Editorial: "The U.S. Administration Should Clarify"]

[Text] The news agency AP has cited the WASHINGTON POST's report referring to intelligence sources as saying that some Thai military officers and businessmen had skimmed funds from the U.S. financial aid to noncommunist Cambodian resistance fighters. The report has strongly affected the image of Thailand and its Armed Forces, especially if it is true.

However, on the basis of accepted principle of justice, the alleged military officers remain innocent as long as there is no evidence to prove their guilt. People who heard the news could hardly believe that Thai military officers, who represent a respected institution, would commit an act that could damage themselves and the honor of the country as a whole.

The director of the Supreme Command Information Office did the right thing against such unsubstantiated allegation by asserting that a check into the report showed that it was unfounded and failed to identify any culprit, and adding that a well-intentioned accuser would name the culprits and their units to facilitate future verification.

For this reason, it is an undeniable duty of the U.S. media or the agency which is the source of the allegation to come up with supporting evidence and offer it to Thailand so that it can act on the matter in a timely manner. If it can not present evidence, its dissemination of such an unfounded allegation constitutes a gross lack of responsibility and creates suspicion in the minds of the Thai people and shakes their confidence in that important Thai institution.

In the period in which the international situation is changing, resulting in favorable development in the Indochinese conflict, particularly in the brotherly relationship between Thailand and Laos which will open the door to friendly ties with other countries, such an allegation has caused the Thai people to have suspicions about the United States. But we do not think both Thailand and the United States want anything to obstruct and destroy their long friendship.

However, if the accusers could come up with sufficiently reliable evidence, we are confident that the Armed Forces and the Thai people who cherish righteousness and justice will be ready to listen and accept the verification process in order to punish the culprits in the interest of preserving a good institution and society.

U.S. Intellectual Copyright Protection Assured
BK0211022388 Bangkok THE NATION in English
2 Nov 88 p 2

[Text] Thailand will try its best to protect U.S. intellectual property rights as provided by the Berne Convention of which it has become a member.

Foreign Ministry sources said Permanent Secretary for Commerce Phatchara Itsarasena will convey the message to the U.S..

Leading a team leaving tomorrow, Mr Phatchara will also inform U.S. authorities that Thailand has already begun the process of passing a copyright law to protect American literary work.

The process, however, cannot be finished by December 15, the time the U.S. begins reviewing trade privileges it has extended to Thailand under the Generalised System of Preferences.

Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Kasemsamson Kasemsi said yesterday that American intellectual property existing before the U.S. ratified its membership of the Berne Convention will not be protected.

Editorial Views Copyright Issue
BK0211011188 Bangkok THE NATION in English
2 Nov 88 p 8

[Editorial: "Computer Software Copyright Remains a Serious Question"]

[Text] President Ronald Reagan has just signed a bill to authorize the U.S. to join the Berne Convention on international protection of copyright of literary and artistic works. But the U.S.'s acceding to the Berne Convention, to which Thailand and 76 others are signatories, will not end the copyright controversy between Thailand and the U.S.

A team of senior Thai officials, led by Commerce Permanent Secretary Phatchara Itsarasena, will soon be in Washington, DC., to try to convince the U.S. Trade Representative that genuine efforts are being made by the Chatchai administration to resolve the controversy. The U.S. Trade Representative will evaluate the situation in Thailand and recommend to President Reagan what to do as regards Thailand's eligibility for tariff privileges under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) programme.

The deadline for Thailand to show proof of real progress in improving legal protection of U.S. intellectual properties in Thailand is Dec 15. But the Chatchai administration may not be able to amend the copyright law before the Dec 15 deadline because Parliament is now in recess. An extraordinary parliamentary session will be called, but only to pass the budget bill into law before the end of this year.

Even though the U.S. becomes a signatory to the Berne Convention, the basic disagreement between the U.S. and Thailand on the question of computer software remains. The U.S. insists that computer software are copyrightable works that are entitled to international protection. But Thailand's copyright and patent laws don't include protection for computer software.

The previous administration, the Prem V, tried to amend the copyright law in such a way that U.S. literary and artistic works are protected by law as if the U.S. were a signatory to the Berne Convention. The question of computer software was deliberately left for future litigation in Thai courts. Dissension within the Prem V coalition over the copyright amendment was one of the reasons for then Premier Prem Tinsulanon to dissolve the House in late April. The House dissolution also nullified the copyright amendment which had not yet been approved in the Senate.

Six months afterwards, the copyright issue is still as controversial and explosive as ever. The Chatchai administration still has to deal with the question of copyright protection for computer software. It won't be easy.

If the Chatchai administration doesn't alter the Thai position on computer software, it may be difficult to convince the U.S. Trade Representative that real progress in improving legal protection of U.S. intellectual properties is under way in Thailand.

'Massive Drive' Launched on Bandits in South
BK0211014988 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
2 Nov 88 p 2

[Text] The Government yesterday started a massive drive against bandits in the South aimed at restoring law and order in the region.

The move follows a spate of violence in several southern provinces highlighted by last month's attack on a Malaysian-Thai industrial palm oil venture in Satun Province.

The Fourth Army began mobilising soldiers, rangers and Border Patrol Police [BPP] in Satun yesterday to hunt for a band of communist insurgents who set fire to the palm oil plantation last month.

The move coincided with a police crackdown in nearby Krabi and Nakhon Si Thammarat Provinces on criminal rackets that prey on local businessmen and tourists.

Fourth Army Commander Wisit Atkhumwong and his staff supervised the operation in Satun yesterday.

Deputy Police Chief Sawaeng Thirasawat also flew from Bangkok to the South last night to hold a top-level meeting with provincial police commanders and governors to discuss additional measures to wipe out southern criminals.

The police crackdown will be directed especially at kidnappers, extortionists and bandits claiming to be Muslim separatists who demand protection money from local businessmen.

Cribe als preying on tourists will also be targetted in the campaign.

A combined force of soldiers, rangers and BPP men yesterday began combing Satun forests for clues to the communist band which burnt down the office and living quarters of the Thai Palm Oil Development Company in Khuan Kalong district last month.

Authorities have claimed that the raid was led by a Communist Party of Thailand member identified as Comrade Banchong.

The attack prompted grave concern that investment would suffer in the South unless decisive action was taken by the Government.

The company has estimated damage caused by the attack at 10 million baht.

Vietnam

Nguyen Van Linh Views Ties With USSR
*BK0111151688 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT
1 Nov 88*

[Interview by unnamed TASS correspondent with Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the STV-USSR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation—in Hanoi, date not given]

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 1st—Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, has granted the following interview to TASS correspondent in Hanoi on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Vietnamese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation:

Question: What has been the political and economic significance of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation for Vietnam and the Soviet Union?

Answer: The Vietnamese-Soviet friendship founded by the late President Ho Chi Minh and Soviet leaders and fostered by the two parties and peoples has stood the test of time and unceasingly consolidated and developed.

The signing of the Vietnamese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation on November 3, 1978 marked a new development in the relations between the two countries; opening a new period for further strengthening the time-honored friendship, and at the same time creating a new strength to strongly push up the all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in their national construction and defense.

The treaty demonstrates the foreign policy of peace, friendship and cooperation of Vietnam and the Soviet Union, affirms the high unanimity between the two parties and countries in all fields, opens very fine possibilities and prospects for the cooperation between the two countries in their bilateral relations as well as in their coordination in international activities for the interests of peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia, the Asian and Pacific region and the world as a whole.

Question: How do you value the result of the implementation of the treaty over the past 10 years, its limitations and constraints to be resolved, and the prospect of developing cooperation between the two countries in the coming period in the treaty's spirit?

Answer: Through the 10 years implementing the treaty, the relations between the two countries have developed strongly both in width and in depth, in all fields, at all levels and in diversified forms. The Vietnamese party, state, and people value highly the Soviet support for their foreign policy of peace, the effective Soviet-Vietnamese coordination in accelerating dialogue aimed at solving the Kampuchean issue and the question of peace and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the Asian-Pacific region as a whole.

The Vietnamese-Soviet economic relations have also been broadened in scope and content. The Soviet Union continues to give Vietnam ever greater and more effective assistance, making important contributions to helping the Vietnamese people overcome extremely big difficulties to create the necessary conditions for a gradual and successful implementation of the tasks of the initial stage of the transition period of the country. The bilateral cultural, scientific, and technical relations also continue to develop. The setting up of the Soviet-Vietnamese governmental commission on cooperation in culture and sciences in December 1987 has created favorable conditions for developing those relations.

The policy of restructuring charted out by the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the policy of renovation by the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam have opened a new stage in the relations between the two countries, that of effective, mutually beneficial cooperation based on shared responsibility. Acting along the new thinking, Vietnam and the Soviet Union are determined to switch the Vietnamese-Soviet economic cooperation from the form of bureaucratic centralism based on state subsidies to a higher form of socialist international cooperation based on labor division, production cooperation, and economic integration in diversified forms, broaden direct ties between branches and production establishments of both parties in order to achieve higher efficiency and better meet the interests of each party in the transition period from the old structure to the new one, there have emerged not a few problems that must be

addressed in both countries. The fact that the old structure has not been totally abolished while the new one has not yet fully taken shape is obstructing the promotion of the potentials of both sides. At present, Vietnam is striving to overcome the difficulties and obstacles left by the mechanism of state-subsidized bureaucratism in order to implement the decision made at the meeting on May 7, 1987 of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam aimed at effectively utilizing the Soviet assistance and upgrading the efficiency of the Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation.

It is certain that in the spirit of the treaty, the resolutions of the Sixth CPV Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress and with the high determination and efforts from both sides, the Vietnamese-Soviet relations will constantly develop and increase its efficiency, thus actively contributing to the cause of national construction and defense in each country, to making "Vietnam strong and the Soviet Union strong," as Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev has put it, and, at the same time, to strengthening and promoting the trend of our time, namely peace, friendship, and cooperation among nations.

Nguyen Co Thach Article on SRV-USSR Ties
BK0211080688 Hanoi VNA in English 0745 GMT
2 Nov 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 2—"To strengthen the friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, has now as before always been an extremely important strategic line, and a cornerstone of the foreign policy of the Vietnamese party and state," wrote Nguyen Co Thach in an exclusive article for NHAN DAN marking the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-USSR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

Nguyen Co Thach, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of foreign affairs and head of the Vietnamese section of the Vietnamese-Soviet Inter-Governmental Commission for Economic-Scientific and Technological Cooperation, said:

"The signing of the Vietnam-USSR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation on November 3, 1978 was a new development of the relations between the two countries and the continuation of the all-round cooperation between the two countries in socialist construction and in the struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, as well as for peace, security and cooperation in the Asian-Pacific region and the world.

Over the past ten years, the relations between our two parties and two countries have developed strongly both in width and in depth. The spirit of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam has opened a new stage qualitatively in the relations between the two countries: the state of restructuring and renovating the two countries' economies and at the same time of

restructuring and renovating the two countries' cooperation in all fields, political, economic, cultural, scientific-technical and ideological, aimed at raising the efficiency of the cooperation to better meet the requirements of the two countries in the new situation. The communist party and people of Vietnam have followed with keen interests and fully supported the revolutionary restructuring taking place in the Soviet Union. The 19th All-Union Conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was an important event in the Soviet people's political life, marking a new step forward in the process of restructuring in the Soviet Union.

Meetings between high-ranking leaders of the two parties and two countries have been held regularly with a view to exchanging views on measures to be taken to strengthen the relations between the two parties, two states and working out great orientations for the coordination of actions on the international arena. The meetings between Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, and other Soviet leaders and the documents concluded between the two sides have affirmed the CPV and CPSU's identity of views on the advocacy of the restructuring and renovation, the lines of socio-economic development in the Soviet Union and Vietnam, on the renovation and enhancement of the efficiency of the cooperation between the two countries, on urgent international issues and on the two countries' resolve to coordinate actions in strengthening peace and security in Southeast Asia, the Asia-Pacific and the world.

The economic relations between the two countries have constantly developed with a wider scale and richer contents. In the spirit of selfless assistance, the Soviet Union has continued to give the Vietnamese people great assistance. The volume of Soviet aid to Vietnam in the 1981-85 five-year plan doubled that of the 1976-80 plan and the volume of Soviet aid in the 1986-90 five-year plan doubled that of the 1981-85 plan. Therefore, in recent years, we have built, restored and upgraded or brought into full play more than 300 projects of different economic branches. That assistance is an extremely important significance in helping our people overcome extremely great and complicated difficulties to step by step successfully carry out the tasks set for the initial stage of our country's transition period along the line of the sixth party congress.

The Vietnamese party and people highly value the efforts made by the Soviet party and government to renovate their economic cooperation with Vietnam and raise its efficiency so as to invigorate Vietnam, and help it stand firmly on its own feet and march forward as Mikhail Gorbachev put it.

The Communist Party of Vietnam and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union are fully unanimous in their resolve to make the Asian-Pacific region, the scene of

longest and bloodiest local wars during the past 40 years, one of peace, stability, cooperation and mutual trust and understanding in keeping with the principle of peaceful coexistence. The growth of the Soviet Union and the victories of the forces of peace and national independence in Asia have considerably changed the regional situation in favour of peace and cooperation among nations. Now in Asia and the Pacific are rallying new forces favourable to peace, cooperation and development in the region and conforming to the prevailing trend of detente in the world.

The major changes in Asia and the Pacific at present are closely connected with the tireless efforts made by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and the peace and progressive forces in the region in the spirit of the well-known statement announced by Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok on July 28, 1986 and the new important initiatives contained in the speech delivered by him in Krasnoyarsk on Sept. 16, 1988. In close coordination with the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace, security and cooperation in Asia and the Pacific, the communist party and the people of Vietnam have consistently persisted in their policy of normalizing relations with China on the principle of peaceful coexistence and favouring negotiations with the People's Republic of China to iron out the differences between the two countries in the interests of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples and of peace in the region.

At present, the maintenance of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and settlement of the Kampuchea question will exert a positive impact on the situation in the whole region in general and contribute to the safeguarding of peace, security, cooperation and development on this vast continent. Vietnam and the Soviet Union fully support the national reconciliation policy of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The informal meeting in Jakarta based on the agreement reached in Ho Chi Minh City between Vietnam and Indonesia, the meetings between Chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and Vietnam's decision to withdraw 50,000 more volunteer troops from Kampuchea are facilitating a breakthrough to the nine-year-old stalemate and paving the way for a political solution to the Kampuchea issue. The Vietnamese party and people highly appraise the unswerving position, the support and close coordination of the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Expressing the Soviet people's will, Mikhail Gorbachev said during General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh's official visit to the Soviet Union in May 1987: "The Soviet Union always supports the endeavours made by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea in building their bases of socialist and safeguarding their national independence and sovereignty."

Army Journal Views SRV-USSR Friendship

*BK0111104188 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2330 GMT 30 Oct 88*

[TAP CHI QUOC PHONG TOAN DAN Editorial: "Great Friendship, Source of Strong Encouragement" in connection with the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Vietnamese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation—date of issue not given]

[Text] Vietnam's all-around renovation and the Soviet Union's large-scale restructurization are continuing to gain enormous momentum and have raised many new issues for each country to handle in its domestic and foreign policies, as well as for both countries to resolve in connection with their mutual relations.

It is precisely under these circumstances and with new thinking, enthusiasm, and hope that members of our Armed Forces are joining our entire party and people in solemnly commemorating the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Vietnamese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

The results of implementing the treaty for 10 years and the determination to make the treaty bear more fruit in the years to come through renovation and new forms, are proof of the great, inseparable, and ever-growing friendship between the parties, governments, peoples, and Armed Forces of Vietnam and the Soviet Union. These facts show that the Soviet Union's effective assistance is a source of enormous strength for the Vietnamese Revolution. They also smash the slanderous arguments of the various hostile forces and help brush away the skeptical attitudes of some of our friends and even a small number of our own people toward the USSR and the international solidarity between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

The tragic pages in Soviet history that our Soviet comrades wanted to ponder in an attempt to get rid of the past and look toward the future can in no way efface the brilliant achievements that the Soviet people have recorded in the past more than 70 years of existence of the Soviet administration which began with the October Revolution.

The Vietnamese people always understand that there could be no August Revolution without the October Revolution, and that each and every one of the victories that the Vietnamese Revolution has recorded are closely linked with the Soviet Union's growth and with the assistance of Lenin's country.

Over the past 10 years of implementing the Vietnamese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, a treaty that marks a new qualitative development stage in the relations between the two countries, our people have received strong, all-around support and great, comprehensive, timely, and effective assistance from the Soviet party, state, people, and Armed Forces.

Obviously the Vietnamese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation has greatly contributed to developing our country's revolutionary strength and our people's national defense potentials, and to improving our Armed Forces' combat readiness and fighting strength. This has ensured the conditions for our Armed Forces to join the entire people in successfully performing our task of safeguarding the fatherland and the revolutionary gains, and of fulfilling our internationalist duty toward the peoples and Armed Forces of Cambodia and Laos.

Our party, state, people, and Armed Forces will be grateful forever to the Soviet party, state, people, and Armed Forces. At the same time, we wish to express our earnest desire to further consolidate and strengthen the all-around cooperation and friendship between the two countries in the new situation.

The most important lesson we should learn from the Vietnamese-Soviet relations is that if we want to make full use of Soviet assistance and to develop the great effectiveness of Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation, then we must exert very great efforts ourselves and develop our spirit of self-reliance and creativity.

Soviet assistance in terms of capital, equipment, and materials is by no means small in quantity. Nevertheless, the economic results of this assistance are still below expectations. Production and our people's livelihood are still rife with many difficulties. This is because we still fail to make good use of these resources. As already pointed out at the sixth party congress, this shortcoming can be traced back to serious, protracted mistakes in major policies and lines; to strategic miscalculations; and to poor guidance over the implementation of our socialist construction.

Soviet assistance in terms of modern equipment, weapons, and technical facilities cannot develop our effectiveness all by itself. It is necessary for our cadres and combatants to possess not only sound political knowledge but also adequate educational, scientific-technical, and military background. It is important for our cadres and combatants to study hard to perfect their knowledge and to create material and technical conditions for guaranteeing that what they have in hand will be used in such a way as to benefit our country's combat circumstances and fighting methods, and to bring about the best results possible.

It is necessary to overcome difficulties in trying by all means to ensure storage maintenance in accordance with prescribed systems in order to maintain the quality and prolong the use of each type of equipment. Maintaining satisfactorily all items of modern equipment and prolonging the use of them must be regarded by the military as one of the most thrifty and effective methods of using Soviet aid and implementing our commitments to our friends. This matter also has something to do with the political qualities of our cadres and combatants.

Soviet military science represents an outstanding feat of the Soviet working class and laboring people, and it is a typical success of proletarian military science that Marxist and Engels have foretold since the previous century. But we must know how to learn in a creative manner, how to analyze and choose those things suitable to the reality of our country and Army at present and to their future development.

On the basis of the party's political and military lines and the Vietnamese military arts, we must scrupulously learn many things, especially the latest developments of modern technologies, modern armies, and modern wars, and absolutely refrain from resorting to conservatism and empiricism and from going about work mechanically and dogmatically. We must strive to do it in such a way that the knowledge and experiences obtained from the Soviet Union develop vividly and yield realistic results in the everyday life of our Army and people through their unit-building and combat readiness.

Today's Vietnamese-Soviet relationship continues to be consolidated and strengthened with new developments in terms of contents, forms, and measures. It would be wrong to think that Soviet assistance as well as cooperation and friendship between the two countries are declining. This is because all of the new developments in the Vietnamese-Soviet relationship stemming from new domestic and foreign policies in each country—from the Soviet Union in the restructuring of its country in accordance with the spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress, and from Vietnam in the process of renovation undergone by our national revolution in accordance with the spirit of our Sixth CPV Congress—are aimed at overcoming difficulties and bailing the social construction undertaking in the Soviet Union and Vietnam out of the current impasse and pushing it ahead in a favorable international environment.

Thus, it should be affirmed that the current Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation and the outcome of this cooperation will depend decisively on the outcome of renovation in our country and on the restructuring in the Soviet Union. The new quality of cooperation lies in that fact. New thinking requires that we reconceive and properly resolve the Vietnamese-Soviet relationship in this spirit.

Now more than ever before we must thoroughly understand the identity between the sense of independence, sovereignty, and self-reliance; the spirit of proletarian internationalism; and the spirit of socialist internationalism. Vietnam and the Soviet Union share the same Marxist-Leninist ideology and the same proletarian internationalism and socialist internationalism, and they support the same revolutionary goals of our time—namely peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism. Due to different positions and roles, different conditions and situations, and particular legitimate interests, the domestic and foreign policies of Vietnam and the Soviet Union as well as of other socialist countries can in no way be completely identical. From

this, each party must take responsibility before history of its own nation and of the international communist movement, come up with separate correct policies, and adopt its own methods to address its problems while supporting each another and making its own contributions to the revolutionary undertaking of the world people.

In the relations of friendship and cooperation, the two sides have shown mutual understanding, have sympathized with each other, and have upheld their greatest responsibility toward their own peoples and nations as well as toward their fraternal peoples and nations.

We must develop to the fullest our capabilities and creativity in order to solve all of our problems and guard against and overcome the feelings of inferiority and dependence. We must realize that the primary purpose of the aid given to us by our brothers and friends is to make us strong enough to prosper. We must fully understand the difficulties encountered by our friends and must not demand too much from our friends. More than that, we must not demand that our friends deal with domestic and foreign policies as we do. Particularly, we must uphold our sense of responsibility in fulfilling all our duties and all our commitments to our friends. Naturally, our friends must always respect our independence and sovereignty, provide their wholehearted support and assistance to us, and maintain close cooperation with us in accordance with their policy of restructuring.

Not only the unity, cooperation, and friendship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union are beneficial to Vietnam and the Soviet Union, but they also contribute to creating political stability and security for the region. These also benefit the common struggle to achieve world detente for peace and development without posing a threat to any third country.

We must remain alert and uphold our vigilance against the enemy's distorting propaganda aimed at splitting the close unity and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and driving a wedge between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and between Vietnam and other countries.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and the fraternal militant solidarity between the two Armies will last forever.

Nguyen Dy Nien Supports Warsaw Pact Peace Move
BK0111005088 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 31—Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Dy Nien, received here today Oskar Szurovsky, Hungarian ambassador to Vietnam, who, accredited by the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty, handed

over to him copies of a communique and a statement issued by the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states at their meeting in Budapest on October 28-29.

Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Dy Nien expressed Vietnam's full support for the Warsaw Treaty member states' endeavours for disarmament, peace and cooperation in Europe.

U.S., Pakistan Criticized on Afghan 'Violations'
BK0111135688 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Station commentary]

[Text] Five months have elapsed since the signing of the Geneva Agreement on Afghanistan. However, the Afghan people have not a single day in peace and happiness. This is due to the continuous violations of the agreement by the U.S.-backed Pakistani administration. Our radio has this comment:

After the signing of the Geneva Agreement on Afghanistan, progressive mankind hoped for a strict implementation by all parties concerned so that the Afghan people can enjoy peace and happiness. This hope has not yet been materialized, for Pakistan, one of the four signatories, did not strictly implement the provisions of the agreement and violated it immediately after its signing. According to the statistics of the UN secretary general's representative Diego Cordovez, in the 1st month after the signing of the agreement Pakistan conducted more than 3,000 armed encroachments on Afghanistan and over 100 terrorist acts against civilians. Most recently, it stepped up its acts of sabotage against the Republic of Afghanistan. The 106 notes of the Afghan Foreign Ministry to the UN Supervision Mission in Kabul said that on 23 October Pakistani spy agents made many bomb explosions in the capital, causing great losses in lives and property to the local people. Earlier, nearly 1,000 Pakistani agents penetrated into various provinces in southeastern Afghanistan while Pakistani planes made many intrusions over Afghanistan. Worse still, Pakistan has increased its military advisers and its arms supplies to Afghan rebels. The Yugoslav news agency TANJUG on 25 October said: These Pakistani acts have aggravated the tension and instability in Afghanistan and threatened the Afghan people's lives and stability and security in the region.

It is a pity that the U.S., also one of the signatories of the Geneva Agreement, did not take any measures to check these acts of Pakistan but even instigated and connived with the latter in opposing Afghanistan. On the contrary, the Soviet and Afghan Governments have strictly implemented the Geneva Agreement. By now the Soviet Union has completed the first five troop pullouts from Afghanistan. Twenty six out of the 32 provinces of Afghanistan now have no Soviet soldiers. The Afghan

Government has promoted the policy of national reconciliation and advanced many initiatives to achieve a real peace in the country. The Republic of Afghanistan plans to hold a dialogue among the Afghan groups with a view to setting up a government capable of rallying all political forces and restoring in the country.

However, with goodwill and determination coming only from one side, peace and stability cannot be achieved in Afghanistan. It takes the goodwill and effort of all the four signatories to the Geneva Agreement on Afghanistan. Pakistan and the U.S. must strictly implement the Geneva Agreement. Continuing these acts of violations and sabotage is not a right way out for Pakistan and the U.S. themselves. These acts also fail to create an environment for peace and independent development of all nations in the region.

VFF Congress Opens 2 Nov; Vo Chi Cong Speaks
*BK0211085588 Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT
2 Nov 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 2—The Third Congress of the Vietnam Fatherland Front opened here today at Ba Dinh Conference Hall.

The congress will assess the results of the front's work in the past five years and outline a program of actions for the coming period, pass its amended statute, appoint the Central Committee and the Presidium, and elect the front's president and vice-presidents.

It is attended by 580 delegates and a number of guests and observers representing 26 member organizations of the front.

Vo Chi Cong, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong and Le Duc Tho, advisors to the party Central Committee; Do Muoi, Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly, and other senior party and state officials were present at the opening session.

Seating on the presidium are also 13 foreign delegations.

After the opening speech, the congress heard the report of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front delivered by Pham Van Kiet, presidium member and general secretary of the VFF Central Committee.

The report says: "The front is the largest socio-political organization which collectively represents the right to mastery of all social strata, and is a firm prop of the state. The Fatherland Front has the responsibility and power to ensure the exercise of the right to mastery and interests of the whole people and each section of the population.

"The Fatherland Front and each of its member organizations with their organizational independence and their responsibility toward the masses, operate on their own initiative in accordance with their functions and tasks and under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

"Over the past five years, the front at all levels has had practical activities at the grass-roots level, and in the population areas. The Fatherland Front has acted as the core in initiating a number of mass movements of political importance and on a nation-wide scale; encouraging the people to make suggestions to the sixth national congress of the party; assisting fighters and populations at the frontline including the Truong Sa [Spratly] Islands; implementing the policies on the duties of the population in the rear toward the army, the policies towards war invalids, families of war dead and families credited with meritorious services to the revolution; organizing the distribution of relief to the people in the areas affected by natural calamities.

"However, in the resolution of big problems of decisive importance to social development, the difficulties in the relationship between the people with the party and government, the conflict of interests among classes, social strata, the front committees at all levels, from the centre to the grassroots, have not yet taken the initiative of participating in and proposing solutions to the party and government."

The report then deals with the main tasks of the Vietnam Fatherland Front in the coming years. These are:

1. To participate in establishing and promoting socialist democracy which is the foremost task of the Vietnam Fatherland Front.
2. To motivate all strata of the population to push up production and practise thrift in order to implement the three major economic programmes and the state plans.
3. To motivate the entire people to take part in strengthening national defence, maintaining political security and social order.

The report proposes that "the party and state soon amend or supplement policies or promulgate new policies and laws in conformity with objective laws in order to meet requirements of the present situation. At the same time, the party and state should see that all the policies, regulations are strictly observed. The front suggests that the National Assembly amend the constitution and promulgate new laws, including the law on the Fatherland Front. We propose that the draft programme and the three major economic programmes be put to nationwide public polls."

Then, State Council President Vo Chi Cong, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, on behalf of the party, delivered his speech of greetings.

He praised the front's contributions over the past five years to the implementation of the resolution of the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party. He suggested that the Fatherland Front renovate its style of work in order together with the party and the administration to solve the burning issues of livelihood and democracy and to accelerate the building of a new life.

Article Examines Renovation of Party Journal
BK2710085188 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Aug 88 pp 43-46

[Article by Ha Xuan Truong, editor-in-chief of TAP CHI CONG SAN: "TAP CHI CONG SAN in Renovation"]

[Text] The Party Central Committee Secretariat has issued a directive on the tasks of TAP CHI CONG SAN. The contents of this directive are short but succinct, covering such domains as contents, format, personnel organization, and operating procedures of the journal. The directive affirms the role of the journal in the struggle for renovation of thinking in accordance with the views and conclusions reached at the Sixth CPV Congress, in solving new problems arising from the reality of the Vietnamese Revolution, and in positively contributing to making preparations for the seventh CPV congress. In this small press article, we would like to deal with the most important topic, namely increasing the theoretical character and militancy of the journal with the purpose of meeting primary requirements of the struggle for renovation of thinking.

Although increasing the journal's theoretical character and militancy is regarded as its long-term guideline, it should be admitted that it was only after the Sixth CPV Congress that this guideline for its ideological and theoretical activities has become reflective of the renovative ideas, particularly of the democratic and open-minded spirit. There are many things to be done by the journal if it is to meet the requirements put forth by the secretariat, including requirements for organizational and cadre-related work. But to overcome by a significant step one of the shortcomings—namely its poor theoretical skills—displayed by the journal over the years, our editorial staff must first of all rally a contingent of competent theoretical and scientific workers and talented production and professional management cadres. It is necessary to have their thoughts expressed on a large number of pages of the journal, to create confidence in them, and to maintain their tranquility so they can make their opinions heard. There is a saying that "birds only flock to trees that offer good nests." In the fields of ideology and theory, a tree must be strong so birds can rest in it. Especially in the current new stage of the scientific and technical revolutions, there is great chaos in the world's ideology and in everyday life with theory being the most

chaotic area. New viewpoints and concepts are taking shape while there is an attempt to hold back old viewpoints. That tree is being shaken and even worse, it is being battered by repeated storms. In the current system of socialist countries, despite differences in the contents and the way demands are raised by each party under specific historic conditions, their views have one thing in common: Socialism is facing an urgent demand—the demand for renovation to achieve development.

International experience is very valuable but no one can bring about a revolution in another country. Each party must search for, discover, and build up a socialist model for itself. It can be said that our party is building its own theory. The preparation of the program of action for the socialist revolution during its transitional period is precisely aimed at meeting this demand. Therefore, the journal, in its position as a theoretical organ of the party Central Committee, must serve as a center to rally intellectuals nationwide to overcome our backwardness in terms of theory and to build theory for the Vietnamese Revolution in the new stage. The Sixth CPV Congress, though regarded as a turning point in our party leadership, has provided only major guidelines. Theoretically, there will be more, many more things for us to do. From how I see it, theory is one of the most difficult domains at present. People may be bold when talking about generalities. But it will not be easy for them when it comes to solving specific problems. Self-confidence alone is not enough but we also need intelligence. Every one is talking about renovation. But how do you achieve this renovation? Talking aimlessly is not difficult but when it comes to speaking about theory, one cannot talk aimlessly nor can he go about it by shouting slogans, repeating someone else's words, and abusing his authority to criticize this one or that one. Theory must be based on reasoning and analysis and be presented with examples. The convincing power of theory lies in the fact that it clarifies and correctly solves problems arising from everyday life. Of particular importance is that theoretical orientation for solving problems arising from everyday life must be compatible with socialist principles. Theory requires the creativity of every person but the creativity of each person is in turn closely related to each collective of creative workers. How to win the confidence of workers and induce them into coming to have discussions with, contribute their suggestions to, and writing articles for the journal is a task to which our editorial staff has always attached importance.

The militancy of theory lies in the fact that theory is closely associated with life; that it enters life and that it turns itself into a material strength. The true substance of the attraction of a theoretical journal also lies in that fact. Readers waiting for a theoretical journal are precisely waiting for correct and profound explanations to their grievances.

TAP CHI CONG SAN has adopted a number of measures and procedures to bring itself close to reality by strengthening various press columns such as "Studies

and Exchanges" and "Letters to the Editorial Staff," while arranging roundtable seminars, investigative interviews, and so forth. Readers have welcomed what we have done over the past year or more, but we know that readers do not feel pleased with and, even worse, have sternly criticized our work, demanding that the journal help address the current burning issues of the country. Various contacts made at the journal's head office and many letters sent to the editorial staff have attested to this fact. Let us say frankly that our editorial staff highly and joyfully welcomes critical observations because more criticism means wider readership, and fierce criticism means that the readers are paying greater attention to the journal's role. To journalists, there is nothing more joyful than seeing many people read and think about their journal. Readers have asked why commodity prices have shot up and inflation has continued at a serious level; why the replacement and transfer of almost all the cadres in charge of various ministries and sectors (including those in charge of various localities) have achieved nothing but creating internal conflicts in certain localities and sectors; why a regime for the people, by the people, and from the people—which has basically enjoyed peace for the past 13 years, which is endowed with the strength of the entire unified country, which has always advocated agriculture and grain being the most important front, and which has been given international assistance—has let the recent widespread hunger occur in the northern rural areas; why many major negative cases in Dong Nai and Thanh Hoa, such as the Truong Xuan case that involved high-level leading party cadres, have not been analyzed to draw upon profound lessons bearing high party character; and so forth. Why? There are so many "whys" concerning the current situation in the country. TAP CHI CONG SAN has not been able to contribute its weighty theoretical say to answering these questions. Besides burning questions regarding current realities, there have also been no less controversial questions about socialism, about the dictatorship of the proletariat, about the formats of class struggle under the current conditions of our country, about commodity-based economy, about market and planning, about the freedom of writers, artists, and scientists, about party leadership and so forth. Despite its efforts, it is clear that the journal has not reached the level required. In other words, it has not yet been able to meet the needs of readers.

The reality of life serves as a yardstick to measure the correctness or incorrectness of theory. To achieve this goal we must have democratic debates. Democratic debates are regarded as the main method of demonstrating ideological freedom and promoting creativity, and as the road toward truism. Naturally, in our country, we are not familiar with debates and with a democratic life. That is why we have to study and experiment with these things. Even a country like the Soviet Union still has to raise the issues of studying democracy and learning to live in a democracy. As Lenin put it: "Let us get into action...." We should take action and then correct our mistakes if any. There is nothing for us to worry about.

In compliance with a directive of the Party Committee Secretariat, we regard debates as an important feature of the journal in the period ahead. Naturally, debates must bear a party character and must be culture-oriented (the cultural aspect of debates). We have boldly put a number of very tough issues on the journal for debate. Admittedly, the atmosphere of debates has not yet been enthusiastic. Life is still fraught with difficulties, but this has not been reflected in print by the journal. Off the record, one may protest a lot, but when it comes to speaking at a conference or writing a press article, he may easily come to terms with others or advocate a viewpoint that does not contradict those of others. Obviously this is an evasive action. It seems that this situation is not peculiar to TAP CHI CONG SAN. I think that only by extricating ourselves from this situation can we embark on true debates. Only through true debates can we seek out the truth.

Theory goes along with information. If information is incorrect, theory will also become incorrect. Life requires that information be adequate, diverse, and multisided. To stay close to life, the journal must strive to satisfy this demand of readers. Naturally, information in the journal does not need to be so timely as with other dailies and weeklies, but its information must be selected, analyzed, and integrated. Information dissemination efforts under a situation where communications means are inadequate, as in our country at present, are greatly limited and we will not be able to overcome this situation if current communications conditions are not improved and various sources of information are not exploited.

The secretariat's directive promotes ideological freedom and the dissemination of diverse information on various incidents and matters involving not only the socialist system but also the international communist movement and even differing experiences and viewpoints. This is a prop for us to develop our work in the direction of achieving comprehensive renovation. By the way, I also would like to present my opinions on the responsibility of the journal as well as that of other people having articles authored by them in the journal. The editor in chief and his editorial staff must take responsibility for the political aspect and for the constructive character of each article and each news report carried by the journal. Authors of press articles must be held responsible for their own articles. If necessary, we must strive to ensure the journal's ideological and political consistency while developing ideological freedom. The journal must give its opinions in the event it has to print an article with viewpoints that differ from the journal's. Thus, there will be articles to be discussed not only in the "Study and Exchange" column but also in other press columns if they are controversial. If a press article is found to be highly controversial and capable of creating an impact on social feelings and life, the journal must arrange debates under appropriate forms. The journal is responsible for protecting the freedom of speech of those authoring articles in the journal in accordance with the law.

As stated above, in order to satisfactorily perform its tasks in accordance with the spirit of the secretariat's directive, we must, on the one hand, be equipped with a force of competent and enthusiastic collaborators, while on the other hand improve our knowledge and rectify our organization. We are now consolidating our readers service staff and are joining with the General Post Office in rectifying our publishing work. We are intensifying our efforts to go to localities and units to contact the laboring people. We will cooperate with other theoretical organs of the party and the state. We hope that we will be able to introduce to our readers by early 1989 a topical column called "Socialism in Vietnam: Restrospect and Renovation" with the aim of criticizing old-fashioned ideas and building up new, correct ideas suitable to the evolution of socialism in our country. Establishing such a column is not easy, for it requires much effort from theorists and needs valuable appraisals and new ideas about the way to achieve our social progress. This column is also aimed at contributing to building a theoretical basis for drafting a new program of action for our party to be presented at the Seventh CPV Congress.

For various party committee echelons from the central down to the local and grass-roots levels, first of all we hope that you comrades read the journal and give your critical views and observations. For our part, we will strive to understand the problems encountered by various localities and grass-roots organizations in order to correctly reflect the revolutionary movement now being carried out nationwide. The journal should have articles dealing with various kinds of models, both progressive and backward, including the models of a province, a district, and an establishment, as well as the models of the North and South, of the mountain and border regions, and offshore islands. Such models must be exploited to demonstrate or supplement our party viewpoints and policy lines. The journal now badly needs articles of this category. If successful in discovering, reporting, and providing a roundup of experiences on various models, covering their hectic and complex life, the journal will certainly be able to develop its close relations with various party committee echelons.

It should be added here that if Comrade Minh Chi's opinions (carried by the journal in this year's issue No. 1 in the column "Letters to the Editorial Staff") materialize—meaning the masses being allowed to contribute their opinions, especially via TAP CHI CONG SAN, from the time when various resolutions of the party central committees are still being conceived and drafted through various reports—it is certain that the relations between the journal and its readers, especially between the journal and various party committee echelons, will become much better.

Here's hoping that readers and various party committee echelons will contribute to and create favorable conditions for TAP CHI CONG SAN to fulfill its duty in accordance with renovative lines of the Sixth CPV Congress and that they will make active preparations for the Seventh CPV Congress.

U.S. Paper Cited on Secret Aid to Cambodians
BK0211012888 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Text] In its 30 October issue THE WASHINGTON POST revealed that the United States, using the CIA as intermediary, has carried out a program of continuous aid to the reactionary forces in Cambodia since mid-1982 and 1983. According to the paper, the sum slated for this secret aid program was \$12 million in fiscal 1988 and \$8 million in 1989.

Delegate Supports UN Convention on Mercenaries
BK0211094588 Hanoi VNA in English 0736 GMT
2 Nov 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 2—"Vietnam shares with many other developing countries of Asia, Latin America, and Oceania a strong, direct concern for the problem of mercenary and mercenary-related activities of which Vietnam has been a victim, including in peace time," said Ton Nu Thi Ninh, Vietnamese delegate at the September 28 UN debate in New York on the drafting of an international convention against mercenary activities.

She went on: "Indeed, the persistence of this disquieting phenomenon can only lead to the prevalence in various parts of the developing world of no-war, no-peace situation which, in the long run, is directly detrimental to socio-economic development."

She expressed her hope that the ad hoc committee of drafting an international convention against mercenary activities "will continue to build on what has been achieved so far and effectively resolve outstanding issues so that a draft convention that would be broad enough in scope and at the same time concrete and specific enough in its contents and formulation for the purposes of interpretation and implementation may eventually be submitted to the consideration of the General Assembly, hopefully by the 44th session."

"Vietnam, as a member of the ad hoc committee, pledges its full constructive cooperation with other members in the discharge of the committee's mandate," she concluded.

Do Muoi Receives Lao Science Delegation
BK0111135288 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] At the invitation of the Vietnamese State Commission for Science and Technology, a Lao science and technology delegation led by Comrade Bounlit Nanthavong, minister of science and technology, paid a visit to Vietnam from 18 to 29 October.

While here the delegation was cordially received by Comrade Do Muoi, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of

Ministers. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of friendship characteristic of the special relations between the two countries. Also present at the meeting on the Vietnamese side was Comrade Dang Huu, chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology, and on the Lao side was Comrade Ambassador Bouasi Chaleunsouk.

On the afternoon of 28 October, Comrades Dang Huu and Bounlit Nanthavong signed a plan for scientific and technical cooperation between Vietnam and Laos for 1988-1989.

The Lao delegation left Hanoi for home on 29 October.

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